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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,953—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

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* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th March.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
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B.I.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
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VINDOBONA	C. Ballen	4,351	12th May.

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GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	24th March 1897.

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MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *via* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 25th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
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This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY	per lb.	4	0	4	8
BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE	per lb.	0	4	0	5
"	per cwt.	25	0	28	0
CARBOLIC ACID, TREACHER'S CRUDE, 97 per cent.	per bottle	0	9	0	10
" " " "	per ½ gallon	1	14	2	2
" " " "	per 1 "	3	8	4	0
" " " "	per 5 gallons	15	8	17	4
" " " "	per 10 "	30	8	34	0
" " " "	per 100 "	..		..	
" " POWDER, TREACHER'S make, guarranteed to contain 15 per cent. of 97 per cent. Acid	per tin	0	8	0	9
" " " "	per box 28 lbs.	3	0	3	6
" " " "	per cwt.	10	8	11	12
" " " "	per ton	Special rate.			
CALVERTS 15 PER CENT. POWDER	per cwt.	18	0	20	0
" No. 5 ACID	per ¼ lb. bottle	0	14	1	0
" " "	" 1 lb.	1	8	1	11
" " "	per 1 gallon	6	0	6	12
CREASOTINE	per bottle	0	6	0	7
"	per bottle	1	0	1	2
"	per gallon	3	0	3	6
"	per 5 gallons	14	0	15	12
CHLORIDE OF LIME	per bottle	0	8	0	9
" "	per 28 lbs. tin	7	8	8	6
" "	per cwt.	30	0	33	8
" "	per ton	Special rate.			
CHLORINE POWDER WITH NECESSARY ACID	per packet	1	8	1	11
CONDY'S FLUID	per ½ pint	1	2	1	4
"	per 1 pint	2	0	2	4
CALVERT'S CRESOL	per bottle	0	8	0	9
" "	per bottle	0	14	1	0
" "	per bottle	1	4	1	7
" "	per gallon	5	0	5	10
" "	per 5 gallons	16	0	18	0
DAMAR	per cwt.	15	0	16	12
EUCALYPTIZED NAPHTHALINE	per tin	0	8	0	9
"	per doz. tins	5	0	5	10
EUCALYPTUS CRYSTALS	per bottle	1	4	1	7
"	per doz. bottles	13	0	14	8
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	per jar	7	8	8	8
"	per cwt.	27	8	31	0
IODINE RESUBLIMED	per ½ oz.	1	4	1	7
"	per 1oz.	2	0	2	4
MANGANATE OF SODA	per lb.	0	12	0	14
"	per cwt.	..		..	
McDOUGALL'S 15 per cent. POWDER	per cwt.	18	0	20	0
NAPHTHALINE	per lb	0	12	0	14
" IN MARBLE	per lb.	0	12	0	14
" IN CONES	per lb.	0	14	1	0
" IN SHELLS	each	0	4	0	5
NAPHTHO SUBLIMATE POWDER	per 14 lbs.	2	4	2	8
" " "	per 28 lbs.	4	0	4	8
" " "	per cwt.	12	8	14	0
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH	per 1 lb.	1	8	1	11
"	per cwt.	Special rate.			
PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT	per bottle	0	8	0	9
SULPHURIC ACID	per jar	7	8	8	8
"	per case	28	0	31	8
SULPHUR CANDLES	each	0	14	1	0
"	per doz.	9	12	10	14
" CONES	per box	1	0	1	2
" "	per doz. boxes	1	0	1	2
" ROLL	per lb.	0	4	0	5
" "	per cwt.	22	8	15	0

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16th March, 1897.

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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PARCELS and PACKETS of SAMPLES may not until further NOTICE be sent by POST to PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, and the AZORES.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 18th March, 1897.

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THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.,

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These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1897.

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NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.......... £350,000
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

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Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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Reserve Fund..........................$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 100,00,000

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
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Manager.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.
BY JOHN O'NEILL.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

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a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

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2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
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3. The Heavens boa,
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WHORLS.
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NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 1-53m., 2-51a. Low water, 6-51m., 8-31a.
Municipal by-election for Bhuleshwar Ward.
Grant College Medical Society, annual meeting, 4-30 p.m.
H. E. the Governor returns from Karachi.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Moonlight band on the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Sabarmatti and India entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Bangalore yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Hydaspes and Raventhaler left the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Arab yesterday.

Polo.—There will be no game to-day.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Penang, Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Gisela, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

Mr. Kabraji's Series of Musical Lectures.—The second public lecture of the season in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered, at 6 o'clock, this evening, by Mr. Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, in the Gujarati language. Songs of the season, "Holi," is the immediate subject of the lecture, it beng the sixteenth of Mr. Kabraji's series of popular lectures on the science and art of Indian music. The lecture is open to the public, front seats to be reserved for members and ladies.

Burnt with Sulphuric Acid.—Soondribai, a woman of immoral character, residing in a house of ill-fame, was, on Saturday night, seated near the door of her house, with some other woman, when a Mahomedan came up and threw a quantity of sulphuric acid on her person, burning her about her body. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is being treated. The Mahomedan, who has absconded after committing the mischief, is being sought for by the police.

Accident to a Hack Victoria Driver.—On Sunday afternoon, Mahomed Fakir Mahomed, aged twenty-two years, driver of hack victoria No. 176, was adjusting the bridle of the horse attached to the conveyance, in Nazdavi Street, when the animal took fright and bolted down the street. The driver, in attempting to stop the confounded animal, accidentally fell down, and one of the wheels passed over his right leg. The horse then ran against the wall of a house and broke both the shafts of the conveyance. The animal was then secured.

Grant College Medical Society.—The annual general meeting of the society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30, this evening. Business: (1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Drs. Jehangir K. Daji, A. A. Gaire, and L. P. Gomes will be proposed members of the society; (3) Presidential address by Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji; (4) Balance-sheet of the accounts of the society for 1896 will be placed before the meeting for adoption; (5) Election of office-bearers for the current year.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Smart Troops	Lehmbardt.
Mazurka	Margaret	Luschwitz.
Selection	Polka	Chassaigne.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Selection	La Regina de Golconda	Donizetti.
Galop	Bird's Beak	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Alleged Theft by a Servant.—Mr. Thomas H. Catherall, engineer, and erector of machinery for Messrs. Sorabji Shapoorji and Co., residing in the compound of the Saraswati Mills, at Soopari Baugh Road, reported to the police, on Saturday afternoon, that his servant, Piraji, suddenly disappeared from his house on the previous night, and as the matter appeared to him somewhat suspicious, he opened his box, and found a cash-box, containing currency notes and cash and some foreign coins, of the collective value of Rs. 166, missing. The man had been in complainant's service for about fourteen days, and no one seems to know anything about him, save, and except, that he was a Mahar by caste, and was aged about fifty years.—Mr. Augusino Leans, a gentleman, residing with Mr. Catherall, in the same bungalow, also found his box, which was kept in the same room, opened, and thirteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each and fourteen for Rs. 5 each stolen therefrom. The same servant appears to have robbed both the gentlemen and made himself off.

CHATFIELD MEMORIAL FUND.

Further sums promised in connection with the Chatfield Memorial Fund:—

H H the Maharajasahib of Bhownugger	100	0
Mr Nagarshet Manibhai Premabhai, Ahmedabad	50	0
Mr R A Bapat, for self and other Teachers, Purandar Taluka, Poona	4	0
Mr K K Bhalerao for self and other Teachers in the Erandol Taluka, Khandesh	25	0
Mr Pitambar Muncharam, for self and other Masters, Prantej Taluka, Ahmedabad	26	0
Mr Lalbhai Fakirbhai for self and other Masters, Tarsada Mandie Taluka	9	12
Mr Khemshankar Ranchhod for self and other Masters, Anand Taluka, Ahmedabad	6	0
Mr Manishankar Kirparam, for self and other Masters Vagga Taluka, Broach	6	0
Mr Kallianrai, Assistant Deputy Inspector, Rewa Kantha	10	0
Mr Lalshankar Pandya, 1st Assitant Deputy Inspector, Panchmahals	5	0
Clerks, Deputy Educational Inspector's Office, Panchmahals	5	0
Mr Revashankar Ambaram Bhat	7	0
R S Mahipatram Rupram, deceased	15	0
Mr Valavabhai Nagarji for self and other Masters, Municipal schools, Kaira	7	8
Mr R M Gogari, 1st Assistant Deputy, Kaira	10	0
High School Staff, Ahmedabad	33	0
Mr Lakshmishankar Ishwar, for self and other Masters, Patadi Taluka, Ahmedabad	39	0
Mr Lalbhai Ranchodji, for self and other Masters, Chorasi Taluka, Surat	13	8
Mr D V Vyas, Head Master High School, Junagadh	20	0
Mr Bhavanishankar Ramghwar for self and other Masters, in the Ankleshwar Taluka	10	12
Mr G M Mehta, Nandod	10	0
Mr V S Desai, Head Master High School, Nandod	25	0
K B Dhanjishet Edalji, Senior Assistant Administrator, Nandad	15	0
Mr M E Shetat, Nandod	2	0
Mr Mansukhram Devechand, Assistant Training College, Ahmedabad	2	0
Mr Maganlal Kalidas, Assistant Master, Training College, Ahmedabad	2	0
Mr Purshotam Girjash, Assistant Master, Training College, Ahmedabad	2	0
Seth Mansukhabhai Bhagubhai, Ahmedabad	25	0
Mr Narotam Fakirbhai for self and other Teachers, Municipal schools, Broach	46	0
Seth Shambhuprasad Becherdas, Ahmedabad	10	0
Seth Chamanlal Nagindas, Ahmedabad	10	0
Mr Kevalchand Tribhuvan Mavdal, Ahmedabad	3	0
Mr Vijvalabh Harjivan for self and other Teachers in the Anand Taluka, Kaira	75	8
Mr Harikrishna Lalshankar Dave, Gondal	15	0
Mr I M Sayani, Head Master High School, Broach, in addition to the amount previously promised	10	0
Professor A V Kathavate, Poona	20	0
Mr T S Narayangaunkar on behalf of Teachers in the Sangamner Taluka, Ahmednagar	5	0
Mr M G Londhi, for self and other Masters in the Panwell Taluka, Kolaba	6	7
Rao Sahib Rajanna Lingu, Poona	10	0
Mr B B Bhide, for self and Masters in the Pachora Taluka, Khandesh	18	12
Mr Narayan Morarji, for self and other Teachers in the Bardo Taluka, Surat	24	0
Mr Ambalal Harishankar, for self and other Teachers in Jumbusar Taluka, Broach	8	0
Mr Ranchhodj Lalbhai, for self and other Teachers in taluka Bulsar	6	8
Mr Gulpatram Anupram, Principal, Training College, Rajkot	10	0
Mr Aditram Dalpatram Kodana, Rewakantha	2	0
Mr Balvantraw Madavraw, 2nd Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Broach	5	0
R S Gunpatram G Shastri, Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad	25	0
Mr Dii Dastar, Lecturer Deccan College, Poona	10	0
Mr M K Kandurkar for self and other Masters in Karjat Taluka, Kolaba	8	0
Mr D G Tendulkar for self and for Mr A B Bieul, Walkhed, Ratnagiri	1	4
Mr B A Thombare Master, Chinchwad	3	0
K S Sadikali F Mirza, Deputy Educational Inspector, Haiderabad and Tharparkar	200	0
Total amount promised	1,018	7
Amounts previously detailed	8,429	15
Grand Total	9,448	6
Actual Collections up to date	5,221	5

MOONLIGHT BAND.

[illegible]rmission of Colonel and Officers the [illegible]yal Dublin Fusiliers will play the [illegible]ramme on the Esplanade, at 9 [illegible]

[illegible] Washington Post……Sousa.
(By desire)
[illegible]niello……Auber.
[illegible]iniscences of Gounod.
[illegible]ithy in the Wood, Michaelis
[illegible]) Breaking of the Morning;
[illegible] (d) The Smith at work in
[illegible]rren Tanze……Gung'l.
[illegible]ChristopherColombus, Caryll.
[illegible]aloma……Hartmann.
[illegible]VE THE QUEEN.

[illegible]s it has reason to believe, in spite [illegible]at a proposal was made to France [illegible]try, in favour of a joint passage [illegible] the European fleets, with a view

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

MURDER FOR REJECTED LOVE.

IMPERATRIX VS. TUKARAM MAHADU SHINDE.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in February last, found him guilty of murder, and sentenced him to death. Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, a sepoy in the detachment of the 9th Bombay Infantry, stationed at Malegaon, was charged with the murder of a watchman, named Lakshya Bhil, and of a woman, named Thaku. The murders took place at Dayane, at the house of Bapurao Deshmukh. Dayane is about half-a-mile from Malegaon Cantonment, on the opposite side of the river Mosam. Bapurao's house or wada consists of an enclosing wall with a gate in it, two open flat-roofed sheds, one on either side of the gate, and another open flat-roofed shed or "osri" opposite the gate. On the night of the murder, Bapurao was sleeping in the grain-yard outside the village. His father, a blind old man, was sleeping in a shed by the gate. A watchman named Lakshya Bhil, was sleeping on the flat roof of the shed, and the women of the family and a boy, named Lakshman, were sleeping in the "osri." The wall could be scaled in more than one place. The murderer scaled this wall and got on to the flat roof, where he shot the sleeping watchman. He then got down a ladder and fired three shots into the "osri," one of which wounded Bapurao's wife, Kasee, in the foot. He was then induced to go outside by Bapurao's sister, Thaku, and shot her outside the gate. She survived till 10 a.m., next day, and made some statements. Thaku said that a man dressed in white with boots on, and a gun in his hand, came to her cot, and said "show." She gave him her anklets after he shot thrice. Then she came outside. She was under the impression that he was a robber, and that he shot her three times. He had said "show Jhinghi," which means property, and was also the name of Bapurao's daughter, and Thaku's impression that the accused was a robber, was erroneous. The accused's real motive was to have revenge upon Jhingi. The latter stated that one evening as she was going home from the river with Thaku, she saw accused sitting on the platform of Maruti's temple with Bhikya Bhil, when the accused waved a handkerchief at her. On the day of the fair, she met accused and Bhikya in the river at Chandanpuri. Accused offered her money. She told him to give it to his mother and sister and lie with them. He replied that he would see, *i.e.* that he would be revenged on her. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to doubt the truth of Jhinghi's evidence. She seemed to be a comely woman of good character; and it was not likely that a woman of her class would invent circumstances which might cast a doubt on her virtue in the eyes of the villagers without any motive. With reference to what happened on the night of the murder, Jhinghi stated that she was awakened by a gun-shot. She hid herself behind a low wall which sheltered part of the "osri." By the light of the moon she saw accused come to Thaku's cot. He had on white clothes. She could not say what he had on his head. Thaku replied, "come out, and I will show." Thaku opened the front door and went out. Accused went after her, and then there was another shot. Kasee, wife of Bapurao, stated that she was awakened by a gun-shot and saw a man come down the ladder and fire two shots. He then said, "show Jhinghi." She made Jhinghi sit down behind the wall. The man then fired a fourth shot, which hit Kasee's foot. The Sessions Judge remarked that the evidence in itself constituted a strong case against the accused. There was also very strong circumstantial evidence against him. It appeared that, on the night of the murder, he was on duty on the Arsenal guard, under the command of Shivram, lance-naik, with two other sepoys, named Vithoba and Maruti. At 10 p.m., Shivram put accused on sentry duty after inspecting his arms and kit. At 10-30 p.m., Shivram found that accused was absent, and he informed the other two sepoys and put Vithoba on guard. At 11-45 p.m., accused came back with his rifle and belt in his hand, and said that he had been running after two Bhils who had stolen his rifle and belt. Shivram took these things from him, and found that the rifle was foul and smelt of powder, and that five rounds of ammunition were missing out of the ten rounds which accused was supplied with when he went on sentry duty. Shivram put him under arrest and removed his uniform. He then found that his boots and socks were wet. Shivram stated further that accused asked for leave to go to the fair, and was told that he might go with other sepoys, on which he said that he did not wish to go, but as a matter of fact, went. Jhinghi was taken to the camp, where she identified the accused. After sunrise, a search was made for tracks. In a field near the village, marks were found of a man having sat down with his feet in front of him, and also a string such as is used to tie up a bundle of cartridges with. Then tracks of boots were found going from the camp, and tracks of bare feet going to the camp. The marks of the boots corresponded nail for nail with the boots of the accused. No one in Malegaon has Martini-Henry rifle, and the cartridge cases found were such as are used for a Martini-Henry rifle. The prints of bare feet corresponded with the foot-prints of accused. Taken as a whole, said the Sessions Judge, the evidence against the accused was irresistibly strong, and left no reasonable doubt as to his guilt. The motive alleged also appeared to be sufficient, namely, that Jhinghi had refused with contumely the amorous advances made to her by accused. The accused was sentenced to death for the double murder.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, and after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the sentence of death.

SIR EDWARD BUCK'S RETIREMENT.

The following Government Notification has been issued relative to Sir E. Buck's retirement:—

The Governor-General in Council is unwilling to allow Sir Edward Buck, lately Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to leave this country without a public expression of the high estimation in which his services to the State are held by Government. When, in accordance with the recommendations of the Famine Commission, the Department of Revenue and Agriculture was reconstituted in 1888, Sir Edward Buck, under whose control measures had been inaugurated in the North-Western Provinces which in many respects anticipated those recommendations, was selected to fill the office of Secretary in the new department; and that office he has continued to hold for over fifteen years. During this period a system of continuous record of all matters connected with the land has been elaborated, and a local agency trained, if not created, for its maintenance: the general principles which should regulate the assessment and collection of revenue have been laid down or reviewed; the system of State aid to the agriculturist and agricultural improvement has been developed; the relations between landlord and tenant have come under review in almost every province in India; the conditions upon which emigration beyond the seas is permitted have been largely revised; a machinery for economic inquiry and agricultural experiment, though still in its infancy, has been devised; and last, but not least, the broad lines of famine relief which were laid down by the Famine Commission have been worked out in minute detail in consultation with Local Governments. In every branch of the revenue administration questions of the highest importance to the well-being of the country have come under discussion and the breadth and clearness of view and the tenacity of purpose which Sir Edward Buck has always placed at the disposal of those in which hands the decision lay, have been of the greatest service in securing wise conclusions.

Sir Edward Buck retired from active employ some little time ago, on the completion of his thirty-five years' tour of service. But his labours did not cease with his retirement; and the Governor-General in Council has delayed this recognition of his services, in order that it might appear simultaneously with the series of Resolutions which will be found in the Supplement to to-day's *Gazette of India* and which are the direct outcome of the conferences that Sir Edward Buck held with the authorities of the various provinces during the cold weather of 1895-96. They summarise past progress and indicate the lines which future advance should follow, in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission which was appointed to advise the Secretary of State for India how best "to diminish the severity of famines, and to place the people in a better condition for enduring them." To the investigation of these problems, all-important to the material wellfare of the country and its people, which this wide reference embraced Sir Edward Buck has devoted the last fifteen years of his service; and the Governor-General in Council believes that the general efficacy with which the machinery, carefully elaborated beforehand, has been put in motion to meet the terrible calamity under which India is now suffering is in no small part the fruit of his past labours. No happier assurance than this could accompany any servant of the State of his retirement from official life.

Rowland's Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes rickets, and sunburn, soothes, and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, de- [illegible] Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

MR. CHATFIELD'S RETIREMENT.

An event of considerable interest in the educational world in India is the retirement of Mr. K. M. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Chatfield, who is an Oxford Graduate, is an educational officer of long experience, having entered Government service in 1866. In 1871 he was appointed the Bombay Director of Public Instruction, and has ever since held the educational reins in the Western Presidency. Mr. Chatfield has been intimately associated with the great educational reforms (too numerous to mention here) which have been introduced into the Presidency during the last quarter of a century, and with his departure the Bombay Government loses an officer with exceptional experience in the administration of educational affairs. Mr. F. Giles, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Chatfield as Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, is the senior officer on the graded list of the Bombay Educational Department. He also is an Oxford Graduate and has for some time been employed as Inspector of Schools in Sind. Education in that province, as can be imagined, is in an extremely backward condition, and Mr. Giles has been exerting in his efforts to bring about some sort of improvement. In selecting Mr. Giles for the Directorship of Public Instruction, the Government of Bombay, like that of Bengal, seems to think that this appointment should be kept in the Educational Department—for the present at any rate. And now the Directors of Public Instruction of the various administrative provinces of India are all educational officers. As is well-known, there has been considerable controversy as to the best manner of filling these Directorships, and when the recent reorganisation of the Indian Educational Services was finally proved by the Secretary of State, it was expressly laid down that the various Directorships or Public Instruction were not to be necessarily reserved for officers of the Educational Department: the chief reason being that the work of a Director of Public Instruction is in the main administrative, and occupants of professorial chairs have scant opportunities of acquiring the requisite administrative experience, while the every day life of members of the Indian Civil Service preeminently fits him for such appointments. Not a few are of opinion that these Directorships should be reserved for the Civil Service, and members of this service who have filled these appointments have invariably acquitted themselves with conspicuous success. Some difficulty, however, arises over the question of salary. The maximum salary of the Bengal and Bombay Directorships is Rs. 2,500 per mensem. In Madras the maximum is Rs. 2,250, in the N.-W. P. and in the Punjab, it is less than this, while in the minor provinces it averages Rs. 1,500 a month. As masters stand at present, it is very doubtful whether Civil Servants of experience, who are in the running, or even partially so, would care to accept these appointments. The first Director of Public Instruction at Madras was a Civil Servant, Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Arbuthnot, in a few years he became Chief Secretary to the Madras Government and was in due course elevated to the local Council, and was eventually given a seat in the India Council. Another Madras Civilian, the late Mr. H. B. Grigg, was induced to accept the local Directorship, while he was still a comparative junior, and for several years he administered his Department with great ability. In the meanwhile the order of things in his own service changed, the Director's chair was no longer considered a stepping stone to further advancement, and the Revenue line—and better still the Secretariat—were regarded as the only roads to preferment. And Mr. Grigg, notwithstanding his services in the cause of education, found himself shut out of the Board of Revenue and the Council and had at last to content himself with the appointment of British Resident in Travancore and Cochin on Rs. 2,800 per mensem. Under such circumstances it can well be understood how promising Civil Servants hesitate about stepping from the recognised path to preferment. It should also be remembered that these Directorships are the only real prizes in the Educational Department and it seems hard to deprive deserving educational officers of their few prizes especially when promising members of the Civil Service are by no means anxious to accept them.—*Pioneer.*

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A series of eight resolutions is published on the proceedings of the Agricultural Conferences of 1893 and 1895-96.

The first resolution gives an historical summary of the circumstances which have led to the present position, and it shows how the measures taken to secure agricultural improvement have fulfilled their purpose. It is remarked that the fact that the creation of agricultural departments has been twice due to the deliberate and unprejudiced conclusions formed by special commissions appointed to advise the Government on the action which should be taken to cope with famine and scarcity, brings into prominent importance at the present time, when the empire is again suffering from a widespread failure of the harvests, all questions relating to the development of the scheme for agricultural improvement.

It is added that the resolutions are the outcome of the experience and developments of the fifteen years which have passed since the Famine Commissioner's report was, under the orders of the Secretary of State, first made the foundation of an agricultural programme. They purposely avoid instructions on matters of detail, but aim at a clear and full definition of the large and broad principles on which the scheme of agricultural enquiry and improvement should proceed. They are thus primarily designed for the guidance of officers in charge of agricultural departments, upon whom the duty of giving effect to them should be strictly imposed. In view, however, of the importance which the Government of India attaches to the possession by all officials of a general knowledge of the policy which has been gradually developed from the famine commissioners' recommendation, the resolutions should, when the opportunity occurs, be studied by all land revenue officials, and the Government of India suggest they might with advantage be made one of the subjects to be read for the official examinations which junior revenue officers are required to pass. The resolutions deal with the following subjects:—Land records, establishments, utilisation of land records, scientific and national inquiry under imperial direction, scientific and local inquiry under provincial direction, agricultural information and annual reports.

TODDY SHOP AT MATHERAN.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. R. Hay, Superintendent of Matheran, has received the following memorial from residents there:—Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of, and owners of houses in, Matheran, beg to place before you our strong objections to the existence of the country retail liquor-shop which has been allowed to be opened on the Hill, since, we understand, last July. Ever since the establishment of this Sanatarium in 1850, no such liquor-shop had ever been allowed to be opened; and, while no necessity for it has ever been felt during this long period, it is largely owing to the circumstance that the Hill has been remarkably free from disorder and other offences having their origin in drunkenness. So far as we are aware, no measures have been taken to ascertain the feeling of the large majority of the residents before the shop was allowed to be opened, nor were any notices issued. In July, and the subsequent rainy months, the number of people staying on the Hill is extremely small. It is composed mainly malees who are left in charge of the bungalows, and with regard to whom it is most essential that the means of obtaining drink are not temptingly within reach. There is a large population of domestic servants on the hill during the dry months, and the result of opening the shop has been that, while formerly drunken and disorderly people were an unknown sight, this year drunk and disorderly persons are frequently met with on the roads; nor are there signs wanting that this increase of drunkenness is calculated to foster crime on the station. For the above reasons, we beg respectfully to request you to submit these our objection against the continued existence of the shop for the consideration and orders of the Collector of Kolaba; and we venture to hope that your recommendation will go in support of this petition."

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Defence Association was held on Friday, in Calcutta, Mr. M. Turner presiding. In the course of his speech he said the question of the employment of Eurasians in Government offices was one which the Association might take up. Bengalis had gradually supplanted Eurasians and Anglo-Indian countrymen. The proportion of the latter in the Bengal Secretariat was now only from 8 to 10 per cent. This was unreasonable, and efforts should be made to regain the way lost in the last few years. Regarding the latter of the Chamber of Commerce advocating increased pay for the High Court Judges, Mr. Turner said the arguments advanced were unanswerable. It could only be a question of time when the finances of the Government would allow new and improved rules of pay and pension being put into force.

The annual report was adopted.

The statement of accounts showed besides several small funds a capital fund of Rs. 107,500 remaining over from the original subscription after an expenditure of Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 at the time of the agitation on the Ilbert Bill.

The following resident members were elected office-holders for the ensuing year:—President Mr. M. C. Turner. Vice-Presidents Mr. Pugh and Mr. D. A. Campbell: Honorary Treasurer Mr. Cairns Deas. Secretary Mr. Madge; Members of the Committee Messrs. R. Allen, J. G. Appear Broughton, W. Gasth, Longly, C. C. Robinson, Simmons, and Spink.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB RAPE-SEED.

The Second forecast of the Rape-seed Crop of the Punjab for 1897 reads as follows:—The area under rape-seed as estimated at the end of January is 297,000 acres against an estimate of 244,400 in the November forecast. The December and January rains enabled fresh sowings to be made in a few districts—Ferozepore, Jhelum, Rawalpindi—but the rains were generally too late for fresh cultivation, though they were of great benefit to the standing crop. In some districts where the rains have been inadequate—Delhi, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan—the present estimate falls below the former one as the crop has already failed in places from drought. The estimate falls short of the actual figures of last year by 181,500 acres, or 37·9 per cent., and comes to only about half the average. The contraction is entirely in unirrigated sowings. The irrigated area is double last year's estimate, but the crop in this Province is mainly a rain crop, and the failure of rain at sowing time accounts for the enormous falling-off. Owing to the general and fairly abundant winter rains the crop is now in fair condition. In Amritsar some damage has been done by hail, and in Ferozepore by insects, and over the Province generally a few more showers are required to give an average yield.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

The second forecast of the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for 1897 is as under:—The area sown with wheat was estimated in the first forecast, which included sowings up to the end of November, a 5,346,700 acres—a falling-off of 22·4 per cent. from the actual figures of last year (6,893,400 acres). The prospects of the crop were then very gloomy, as unirrigated sowings were everywhere withering up from drought, and irrigation from wells and canals was showing signs of being unable to meet the extra strain required of it. Since then we have had the winter rains which, though late in coming, over most of the Provinee have been generally abundant and well distributed, have enabled fresh sowings to be made in some districts, and have immensely improved the prospects of the crop both on irrigated and unirrigated land throughout the Province. In November and December there was fairly good rainfall in the hill and submontane districts as well as here and there in the plains, and a considerable amount of fresh sowings was made in Gurgaon Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, the whole of the Peshawar Division and Bannu. All of these except Gurgaon are among the great wheat-growing districts of the Province, and the timely fall of rain which enabled them to sow something approaching the normal wheat area was providential. The prospects of the crop were, however, critical everywhere, till the general winter rains in the middle of January, which were abundant throughout the Province except in the Delhi Division and Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargah. The rain was too late to enable fresh sowings of wheat to be made, except in parts of Ferozepore, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and the Peshawar Division, but it came in the nick of time to put fresh life into the withering crops, to push on those which had germinated, and to bring up the sowings which had hitherto failed and to give breathing time to the overworked well cattle, and clearing time to the canals. The value of this rainfall to the Province was incalculable, and it has been succeeded by fairly constant showers since then at intervals of ten or fifteen days, so that, except in the Delhi Division and parts of the Derajat, the irrigated crop now gives promise of an excellent yield, and the unirrigated crop is practically secure, though a few more showers at the end of February or beginning of March are required to bring it up to the average. The estimated area as now worked out from the district percentages is 6,001,800 acres against 6,444,700 acres in last year's second forecast and 6,893,400 in last year's final result. The decrease is therefore only about 12·9 per cent. as compared with last year's actuals and 15 per cent. as compared with the normal or average of the last ten years, 7,072,012 acres. The decrease is entirely on unirrigated lands. The irrigated sowings, which usually only come to 42 per cent. of the whole, are this year estimated to be over 51 per cent., and this has to be taken into account in estimating the yield. In fact according to the estimates the irrigated area exceeds that of any year in the last ten except 1893. The decrease in total sowings as compared with last year's actual area is spread over the Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawalpindi Divisions, but is greatest in the Rawalpindi Division,—20 per cent. below last year's area—where there has been an enormous contraction in the Gujrat Shahpur and Rawalpindi Districts. Of other districts Hissar has less than half year's area, but wheat in this district is an unimportant crop. Ferozepore, Mooltan, Lahore also show a very large decrease. In the Peshawar Division the estimated area is practically the same as last year, while in the Derajat it is slightly in excess. If our estimates are correct, the position of things at present is that as regards area we have a 13 1-2 anna crop, of which a much larger proportion than usual is irrigated, and unless the weather between now and harvest time is very unfavourable, the outturn on this is expected to be better than the average; while the unirrigated crop over most of the Province is now fairly secure though more rain is wanted to bring the yield up to the average. Unirrigated sowings sprouted late and are still rather backward, hence the necessity of rains in the first-half of March. Prices which in November ranged from 7½ to 8½ seers per rupee fell very slowly in December, and rather rapidly after the plentiful fall in the middle of January, and about the 1st February ranged from 9 to 11 1-2 seers. Since then they have begun to rise again and now are from 8 to 10 seers. Forward bargains for wheat have been made, though not on a very large scale, at 13 to 16 seers per rupee. The crop is believed to be generally in a sound healthy condition, and free from rust or mildew, though the high winds which have recently prevailed may prevent the grain from swelling out in the ear.

WHEAT.

The Forecast of the outturn of the Wheat Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1897 shows that the great shrinkage in the area under the crop is due mainly to the sudden cessation of the monsoon, owing to which the soil hardened and rapidly became unworkable. Contributory causes were the scarcity of seed-grain following on the crop failures of recent years, and the difficulty the poorer classes of tenants had in obtaining advances owing to the debts they had contracted in past years, a difficulty that was aggravated by the apprehension of the Banias that seed sown would not germinate. Consequent on the failure of the wheat crop during the last three years, a widespread tendency has also been perceptible to substitute for wheat such crops as cotton, juar and gram. Some portion then of the wheat area has been diverted to autumn cultivation, while wheat has been in a measure supplanted by other spring crops. The actual proportion of the wheat area that has fallen fallow will not be known until the patwaris' field to field inspection is completed.

The rainfall of September was very light in most districts and its distribution was very partial. Five districts received practically nothing, *i.e.*, amounts falling short of 1-10th of an inch and in two more less than ½ an inch fell. In other tracts where rain fell the showers were often of local character and by no means evenly distributed over the areas adjoining the reporting stations. October was absolutely rainless, not a drop falling throughout the Provinces, and this untoward drought continued up to the fourth week of November, when the southern and eastern districts received a most welcome fall. Up to this time prospects had been decidedly gloomy, as many of the young seedlings had withered up in the abnormal heat of November, the absence of the usual dews being a marked feature of the season. The storm passed through Seoni and Chhindwara doing an immense amount of good, while the crops in Jubbulpore, Damoh, Mandla and Narsinghpur derived some benefit from lighter showers. The districts of Saugor, Hoshangabad and Nimar were less fortunate, as the amounts registered were quite insignificant. The effect of this rainfall was threefold. It revived the standing crops, which were showing a disposition to dry off, thus allaying the serious apprehensions of a total failure which were at that time gaining ground. Under its influence moreover some of the previously sown seed, which had failed to come up owing to dryness of the seedbed, succeeded in germinating, and in this way the losses in germination were somewhat reduced. Thirdly, it was possible in some favoured parts, where the rainfall was adequate, to place under crop some of the land which had been previously ploughed without being sown. But this rain came somewhat too late to enable large areas to be so treated. Indeed the soil had become so caked and hardened owing to the long continued drought that in many instances the moisture did not permeate sufficiently far into the soil to render the chances of successful germination at this late period of the year at all hopeful.

A calculation based on the estimates of District Officers shows that about 2,030,000 acres have been placed under wheat this year throughout the Provinces. This area is only about one-half of our normal wheat area of 4 million acres. It also falls short of last year's area which somewhat exceeded 2¼ millions of acres, but it exceeds the anticipation hazarded in my forecast of last December in which the probable area was stated to be 1⅔ millions of acres. The contraction is most serious in the districts constituting the Jubbulpore Division, but I question whether it has not been somewhat overstated in the case of Seoni. The shrinkage is also very considerable in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Balaghat and the Chhattisgurh districts. In the Nagpur country the decline below the normal is about one-third, while in Betul and Chhindwara it approximate to one-fourth.

The cold weather rains, which have been fairly general in their distribution, have on the whole done much good, though some damage is alleged to have been caused by cloudy weather. Hail has also fallen in not a few districts, and considerable losses have been occasioned in a few villages of Seoni, Hoshangabad and elsewhere. Speaking generally, however, the damage caused by these visitations is slight.

Present prospects vary a good deal from district to district. The tracts where the outlook is least favourable are those such as Hoshangabad, Nimar and the north of Saugor which received no rain in November. The estimate for the Rehli tahsil of Saugor is 10 annas against 4 to 6 annas for the rest of the district. In the Nimar district the irrigated area should yield about 14 annas, but the district estimate is much lowered owing to the very poor character of the crop on unirrigated lands. Mandla and Bilaspur expect an average crop on the area sown. Jubbulpore, Seoni, Raipur, Chhindwara and Betul about 12 to 13 annas. I question, however, whether the outturn in the latter district has not been over-estimated, and I would prefer an estimate of 10 to 11 annas. The irrigated areas doubtless promise a bumper outturn, and the lower-lying fields looked very promising when I traversed the district, but the crop on unirrigated areas is in marked contrast to that of Seone and Chhindwara, which received good rain in November, while the fall in Betul was only 14 of an inch. Prior to the hailstorms at the end of january the wheat crop in the Seoni haveli and in the rich tract round Chaurai (Chhindwara) promised better than it has done for the last 5 years, and I should have accepted 18 annas as an approximate estimate of the prospects. In the Nagpur country the crop may be taken at about one-half of an average outturn. The Chanda and Balaghat estimates are apparently pitched somewhat too low. In the southern distiets the crop is always more forward than in the rest of the Provinces and when the drought ceased in November the crop had so far come into ear as to derive less benefit than was the case with similarly favoured areas in the northern and eastern districts.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The Forecast of the outturn of the Linseed Crop of the Central Provinces—Season 1897 is thus reported:—The character of the season has been described at length in the wheat forecast to which a reference is invited. The deficiency of rain in September and October told very severely on the sowings of this crop. Much of the black soil rice land of Chhattisgarh and the Wainganga Valley, which usually carries a double crop of linseed or pulse, was too dry to be sown. This style of cultivation which is called *utera* consists in broadcasting seed in the slush of the rice fields, before the rice crop is cut, but the moisture left in the fields at sowing time this season was, in many instances, insufficient for the due maturing of the rice, and a fortiori for the raising of a second crop. In other districts the crop is raised to a large extent on the poorer and more uneven black soil fields which drain rapidly. These lands for the most part remained unsown, as the November rain came too late to enable fresh sowings of this crop to be effected with any chance of success. The above facts, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining seed owing to the continued succession of bad seasons, account for the very large contraction in the area under the crop this year. Moreover til is to a large extent replacing linseed in parts of the Provinces, e. g., the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha.

Owing to the lack of moisture in the soil, germination was, as stated in my previous forecast, very defective. The rainfall of November and of the succeeding cold whether months was doubtless of great benefit in keeping alive the seedlings that had survived the heat of the autumn months. On the other hand the cloudy weather which supervened when the crop was in flower caused material damage by preventing due fructification. The crop is then a poor one throughout the Provinces. In districts such as Jubbulpore, Seoni, Betul, and Bilaspur, where about two-third of an average outturn is expected, the crop is of little importance this year, and the district figures taken collectively indicate a Provincial outturn of only 5 annas in the rupee.

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

"The Championship" Match. Best nine, out of twelve matches, count.

	Total.	Average of 12.	Rs.
Sergt Instr F W Kibblewhite, N W R R, Phillour	488	4·61a	
Corpl J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	503	4·61b	
Sergt Maj W L Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	500	4·58	20
Corpl J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	499	4·57	10
Lt Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotri	499	4·57	3
Sergt Maj F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	494	4·53	3
Lce Cpl W W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	473	4·50	3
Corpl W Dunn, E I R, Tundla	484	4·44	3
Sergt J Barker, M R V R, Jhansi	482	4·42	3
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	481	4·41	3
Vol J Tinson, 1st C V R, Calcutta	457	4·35	3
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	437	4·32	3
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	471	4·32	3
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	453	4·31	3
Sergt J R Hemsley, E I R, Jamalpur	468	4·29	3
Sergt A Macfarlane, E C R V, Waltair	462	4·23	3
Sergt A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	441	4·20	3
Vol K M Boilard, E I R, Jamalpur	449	4·11	3
C P O F Maxwell, C N V, Calcutta	431	4·10	3
Sergt A N Tuck, 1st C V R, Calcutta	431	4·10	3
Cr Sergt E A LeFranc, 1st C V R, Calcutta	447	4·10	2
Sergt H S Pennock, N W R R, Karachi	445	4·08	2
Capt D W McPherson, E C R V, Waltair	422	4·01	2
Vol W H Proctor, E C R V, Waltair	438	4·00	2
Qr Mr W N Duncan, C N V, Calcutta	409	3·75	2
Vol C Harvey, 1st C V R, Calcutta	338	3·55	2

Prize.—(a) Assn Silver Medal and Rs. 50; (b) Assn Bronze Medal and Rs. 30.

Match I—Distances 200 and 500 yards—7 shots at each.

			Rs.
Cr Sergt F Bwye, 2nd B B and C I, Ajmere	32	31—63	40
Sergt A Johnston, N W R R, Saharanpur	32	33—65	25
C P O T Maxwell, C N V, Calcutta	31	33—64	10
Sergt G A Porter, 2nd B B and C I, Ajmere	30	33—63	10
Sert Major F Hawkes, 1st P V R, Lahore	30	33—63	5
Sergt W Runciman, E I R, Jamalpur	28	34—62	5
Cr Sergt A W Green, N W R R, Karachi	28	34—62	5
Cr Sergt E W Watson, 2nd B B & CI, Ajmere	29	33—62	5
Lieut A Jenkins, E I R, Jamalpur	29	33—62	5
Ln Cpl G Westropp, 2nd B B and C I, Ajmere	29	33—62	5
Sergt J Jahans, E I R, Tundla	32	30—62	3
Sergt G McDonal, 1st P V R, Lahore	28	33—61	3
Lt Col R Tickner, N W R R, Kotre	28	33—61	3
Sergt J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotre	29	32—61	3
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	31	30—61	3
Asst Surgn A Gift, 1st C V R, Calcutta	25	35—60	2
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	26	34—60	2
Serg Inst R Miller, 2nd B B & C I, Bandikue	26	34—60	2
Corpl A Adshead, N W R R, Karachi	27	33—60	2
Lt Corpl L W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	29	31—60	2
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	30	30—60	2
Lt Corpl F B Wye, 2nd B B and C I, Ajmere	27	32—59	2
Sergt Major W N Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	28	31—59	2
Sergt W Dunn, E I R, Tundla	28	31—59	2
Vol A G Harrison, 1st B V R, Sialkot	28	31—59	2

* 1 point added for carbine Four 59's counted out.

Match II.—Distance 600 yards—10 shots.

	Score	Rs.
Sergt J E Kirby, N W R R, Kotri	48	40
Sergt W Runciman, E I R, Jamalpur	48	25
Vol W Chard, 1st P V R, Lahore	47	10
C P O T Maxwell, C N V, Calcutta	45 2—47	10
Corpl A Adshead, N W R R, Karachi	46	5
Corpl E P Smith, E I R, Jamalpur	46	5
Lce Corpl H W D'Cruz, 1st C V R, Calcutta	45	5
Cr Sergt S Rozare, S V R C, Karachi	45	5
Sergt R Battye, 1st C V R, Calcutta	45	5
Lieut A W Bright, N W R R, Kotri	45	5
Sergt G A Porter, 2nd B B and C I, Ajmere	45	3
Sergt R C Inglis, A V R, Agra	45	3
Cr Sergt T Payne, 1st P V R, Lahore	45	3
Asst Surgn A Gibb, 1st C V R, Calcutta	44	3
Sergt Major W H Harwood, 2nd C V R, Calcutta	44	3
Sergt J King, 2nd B B and C I, Ajmere	44	2
Vol A D Green, N W R R, Kotri	43	2
Sergt J Johans, E I R, Tunla	43	2
Sergt A Johnston, N W R R, Saharanpur	45 3—42	2
Sergt G McDonald, 1st P V R, Lahore	42	2
Cr Sergt H Hobbs, 1st C V R, Calcutta	42	2
Vol W Baker, 1st C V R, Calcutta	42	2
Lce Corpl F Bwye, 2nd B B and C I, Ajmere	42	2
Vol F Hall, P V R B, Calcutta	42	2
Sergt J M Brennan, S V R C, Karachi	42	2

* 2 points added for Carbine; Two 42's counted out.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th March, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 9th March, 1897:—

	March 9			March 16.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,83,01,808	0	1	1,73,58,194	14	2
Other Deposits, &c	5,38,79,953	7	0	5,48,41,977	9	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,17,605	12	9	7,06,904	5	1
Sundries	17,30,439	5	1	19,15,717	4	3
Rs.	10,20,29,576	8	11	10,22,22,794	0	9
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	37,46,041	0	0	42,71,168	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,60,230	4	0	61,16,650	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,81,40,061	15	0	2,76,78,211	15	0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,23,75,373	8	7	2,27,85,350	3	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,26,36,429	7	4	1,23,82,412	4	0
Balances with other Banks	22,97,162	4	0	23,29,495	14	7
Bullion	4,859	11	4	4,459	11	4
Dead Stock	13,33,381	5	4	13,23,866	6	9
Stamps	10,387	6	0	10,687	12	6
Sundries	11,51,892	4	10	11,68,198	9	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,68,611	6	1	1,16,83,164	10	6
Do. at Branches	1,35,05,146	6	5	1,26,32,108	6	0
Rs.	10,20,29,576	8	11	10,22,22,794	0	9

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 16th March, 1897:—

	Rs.	
Liabilities.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,39,487	Dec.
Do. at Branches	6,03,926	do.
Others Deposits	7,62,024	Inc.
Post Bills	1,89,209	do.
Assets.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	5,51,547	Inc.
Loans	4,61,750	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,09,977	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	5,45,983	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,14,553	Inc.
Dg. at Branches	14,65,038	Dec.

Mrs Crimsonbeak (as her husband comes in late at night.) What does does the clock say, John? Mr. Crimsonbeak (with difficulty); "Nothing, madam, nothing. It's got sense enough to say nothing."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Kistna, 2,149 tons, Captain C W Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York. (31st October), with a cargo of 84,200 cases of kerosine oil.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani 2,870 tons, Captain J Leftwich, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta (20th February) via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The s s Bangalore, 3,267 tons, Captain T Schuldt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh & Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 702 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Major H J Syster and eight others as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—March 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Naderi	1169	Raffin	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
D	Hoseinee	993	Hughes	Jedda	30-3	B P S N Co
E	Lalpoora	2124	Collins	Rangoon		M M & Co
H	F Hall	2206	Parker	Saigon	24-3	M M & Co
K	Den of Airlie	2275	Singer	Not fixed		W A G Co
L	Tabernat	524	Cassowin	Karachi	23-3	Shepherd & Co
	Brahmani	524	Fakeera	Notfixed	22-3	Shepherd & Co
M	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister		21-3	B & P S N Co
N	Fallodon Hall	2208	Parker	Saigon		M M & Co
O	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	27-3	Do.
P	Longbank	2865	Rout	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
Q	Courland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	27-3	D Abdoola
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownuger	23-3	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Turner	Marseilles	23-3	W A G & Co
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
3	Archimede	1859	Salictore	Genoa	1-4	C Barboro
7	Imperatrix	2334	Rassawich	Trieste, &c.	1-4	A L S N Co
8	Gisela	2143	Brellich	China	23-3	A L Co
9	Queen Olga	2136	Harris	San Francisco		W & A G & Co
10	Australia	2292	Talt	Trieste	1-4	Do.
13	Arab	2474	Wells	Genoa and Havre	22-3	K N & Co
15	Cashmer	1695	Garrett	Mauritius		H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Okall
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	India	7910 tons gross				P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Bangalore (s)	Schuldt	Hamburg, Feb. 2.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Arab (s)	Wills	Havre, &c.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Carthage, for Aden, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 22.

For Liverpool.

Asia s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 9 bales wool, 21 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 16 bales wool B Hurbhum; 28 bales wool, Cooverjee Vassonjee.

For London.

India s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, J Harachand; 2,998 cwts myrabollams, 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Dunkirk.

Queen of Olga s—1,400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Waller Thacker and Co.

For Marseilles.

Britannia s—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Archimede s—600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 350 bales cotton, Waller Thacker and Co.

For Naples.

Archimede s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 403 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Waller Thacker and Co.

For Fiume.

Imperatrix s—770 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—605 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 210 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 1,530 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams and 1,210 cwt bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—50 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Hongkong.

Gisela s—40 bales cotton, Aga Momed Dedustee.

For Shanghai.

Gisela s—100 bales twist, Jehangir Hormasjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd March 1897.

1. Duties:—Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut Penny; next for duty—Lieut Payne. Orderly Sergeants for the week—No 1 Company—Sergt Hyde; next for duty, Sergt Traylen. No 2 Company—Sergt Moffat; next for duty, Sergt Marsland.

2. The following sub-divisional Drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company.
To-day, at 8-45 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sub-divisions.
Thursday, " Nos. 1 and 4 "
Friday, " Nos. 2 and 3 "

No. 2 Company.
On To-day and Thursday—Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions, at 8 p.m.; and Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions, at 9 p.m.

3. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun Drill, at the Fort and Byculla Head-quarters on Wednesday and Friday, at 8-45 p.m.

4. There will be 10 inch R. M. L. Gun drills at both Head-quarters, at 7 a.m., every morning this week.

5. There will be Class Firing at Coorla every morning this week. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time.)

6. Members who intend to compete for the laying and range finding prizes should send in their names at once when dates will be fixed and instructions issued to competitors.

7. The Range finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir and Mazagon at 7 a.m. on Friday next.

8. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
Gunner C. W. Landor.

9. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 27th instant at Scandel point, Mahaluxmi at 4-30 p.m., sharp for Wheal Cup Competition and 6 inch B. L. and 10 inch R. M. L. Gun. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1897.

1. Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow Wednesday, the 24th instant, at the Cruickshank Road end of the parade ground. Dress—Drill order—Khaki.

2. D Company Team will compete for the Nicholson Challenge Cup to-morrow Wednesday morning next, the 24th instant. And will consist of the following members:—Qr.-Mr. Sergeant W. Stephent, Cr. Sergt. H. Black, Sergt. J. A. McKinnon, Sergt. H. Cassels, Corpl. L. Valladares, Vol. J. Davis and Vol. A. D'Silva. Waiting men—Volrs. J. W. Hendricks and J. Pacheco.

3. The Range will be reserved for K Company to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon the 24th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 1-15, 2-30 and 3 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. The annual Inspection of the Corps by Lt.-Colonel C. D. Cooper, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will take place on Saturday next the 27th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 4-15 p.m. Dress—Review order—Khaki. Every member who is not on leave is required to be present or to furnish a medical certificate.

5. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. R. D. Carson, D Company from 22nd to 31st March 1897.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

Dr. Otto Snell has been gathering information from the members of the German and Austrian Alpine Club as to their views on the use of alcoholic stimulants by mountaineers. Over sixty per cent. of his correspondents utterly condemn the carrying of wine, beer, or spirits on an expedition, although only one of the number is an abstainer on principle. Five voices alone were raised in favour of a moderate consumption of wine or brandy, and most of these pleaded some peculiarity of individual constitution. Though all the writers are Germans, nobody has a good word to say for beer. A comparatively small number recommend a flask of cognac as "a medical comfort" in case of extreme exposure or faintness, but the true Alpinist evidently refuses to contemplate such possibilities.

The Government of Madras is satisfied that some additional accommodation is required to the College of Engineering, Chepauk, but does not consider that so large an estimated expenditure as Rs. 41,900 is necessary for the purpose at the present time; the more especially as, in view of the existing financial pressure, demands on the treasury must be cut down as far as practical to what is absolutely essential. For the present, therefore, it will be enough, in the opinion of Government, to extend the ground floor only of the College building; the work being so designed as to permit of a corresponding extension of the upper floor at a subsequent period. Revised plans and estimates will accordingly be prepared and submitted for approval.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former color and preserves the appearance.—*Lockyer's the English Hair Restorer.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 18—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant, Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

50,000LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead lined chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

RECEIVED Ornamental and Plain Musical Chairs from Rs. 40 to Rs. 250 each. Fancy Musical Crade Stands from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a DOCTOR and two COMPOUNDERS for Sion Tannery, to attend from 7 to 9 A.M., and 4 to 6 P.M. Apply to ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, 37, Babola Tank Road.

WANTED, a MEDICAL MAN, a LADY DOCTOR, NURSES and WARD-BOYS. Apply to the JOINT SECRETARIES, Cutchee Memon Plague Hospital, Jackeria Musjid.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, a CASHIER and STOREKEEPER. Good knowledge of accounts and neat handwriting indispensable. Cash security required. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing with full particulars and references before 1st April, 1897, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

MATHERAN.—TO LET KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated, and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Billious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond, Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

BICYCLES.—CHEAPEST CYCLE FIRM. Ladies' and Gent's Cycles of different makes at exceptionally Low Rates.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevi Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Limited.—Guarantee the purity of all Bedding manufactured by them, it being absolutely essential to health that all materials used for Bedding should be thoroughly reliable.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for two days. In all respect. I have been most comfortable, and the attendance has been excellent. I must not fail to mention when I first came into Bombay, and being a stranger I was directed to a Hotel in Fort, where I could not stay more than half-an-hour. I at once got a carriage and went in search of a more comfortable place, when, as luck would have it, I noticed this Hotel, where I have not had cause to complain of the least inconvenience. I am now leaving perfectly satisfied.—G. P. FRANCKE.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief, Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, Made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK,
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.........................Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited are the only Representatives in India for Dr MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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NOW READY.

TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1897.

With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few months ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors, Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

No telegrams are to hand through Reuter, calling for notice here, of later dated than those referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we have now only to annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	61,000	67,000	119,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom.	21,000	62,000	53,000
,, Continent	59,000	48,000	70,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,133,000	4,645,000	7,164,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,612,000	1,736,000	2,813,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,258,000	1,809,000	2,632,000
,, Stock in the Ports	780,000	658,000	920,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 20th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,730,000	3,480,930	4,594,420
,, ,, Surats	218,000	302,450	132,120

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	1,349,000	1,148,170	1,811,500
,, London	3,000	7,500	6,500
American Afloat	120,000	153,000	140,000
East Indian ,,	13,000	21,000	2,000
Total	1,485,000	1,328,970	1,960,000
Price of Middling-Americans	2d.	4 13-32d.	3 9-32d.
,, Good Dhollera	3 12-32d.	3 9-16d.	2 3-4d.
Difference	5-8d.	27-32d.	17-32d.

Locally, the Banks and Markets generally have been closed to-day for the Holi holidays; but the Cotton market has been open, and dealers have been asking prices beyond what buyers will give, and although there has been a fair enquiry to meet this month's settlements, only a moderate business has been reported. Rates for Bhownuggur are about Re. 1 per candy higher; but other descriptions remain unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,094	bales.
Wheat	3,173	cwts.
Rapeseed	1,301	,,
Gingellyseed	4,257	,,
Groundnuts	723	,,
Rice	3,770	,,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 18.

Lehmann, Capt, Punjab, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.
O'Brien, Lieut, 30th B I, on famine duty, from Karachi.
Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Karachi.
Battiscombe, Capt, Bo, 9th Bo I, off leave, from England.
Smith, Lt, Punjab, D A C G, from furlough, from England.

MARCH 19.

Montgomery, Major, Punjab, Comt Transport, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Hunt, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Ecknsall, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Deesa.
Lyster, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 20.

Symon, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Chance, Capt, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Bond, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Daunt, Lt, 22nd Bo I, on duty, from Satara.
Jameson, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from England.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on leave, from Nasirabad.
Johnston, Lt, Ms XI, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Cooke, Major, Bengal, The Cameronians, on leave, from Shahjehanpore.
Higan, Major, Bengal, 5th Dragn Guards, on leave, from Meerut.

MARCH 21.

Turner, Capt, Punjab, R A, from furlough, from England.
Campbell, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Unattached List, on duty, from England.
Wilkinson, Vety Lt, Ms, A V D, from leave, from England.
Scholleld, Capt, Ms, 2nd Welsh Regt, on duty, from England.
Ward, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, 2nd Welsh Regt, on duty, from England.
Underwood, Capt, Bengal, 16th W D R A, to join, from England.
Sherwin, Capt, Bengal, R I Fus, on leave, from Meerut.
Ricords, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R I Fus, on duty, from Meerut.
Smith, Lt, Bengal, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Cawnpore.
Storrock, Lt, Bengal, R A, to join, from England.
Skinner, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, to join to Regt, from England.

MARCH 22.

MacLaughin, Lt, Bengal, R M Fus, on leave, from Dum Dum
Irving, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Meerut.
Watson, Major, Bengal, Manchester, on duty, from Dinapore.
Reynolds, Surgn Lt Col, Bengal, A M S, proceeding to England.
Jones, Lt, Bengal, York Regt, on leave, from Bareilly.
Maxwell, Lt, Punjab, 18th B Lancers, on medical certificate, from Ferozepore.
Radcliffe, Lt, Punjab, Hampshire Regt, on leave, from Mooltan.
Simpkins, Lt, Punjab, Bedford Regt, proceeding to England.
Poyser, Vety Lt Col, Punjab, A V D, from embarkation, from Meerut.
Gossel, Lt, Bo, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Galloway, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Wilson, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, from Wilson.
Raymond, Lt, 4th Bo Cavalry, on leave, from Sirur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 18.

Butler, 2nd Lt, Bo, Unattached list, to join, to Poona.
Greenstreet, Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Buttis, Combe, Capt, Bo, 9th Bo I, off leave, to Ahmednagar.

MARCH 20.

Hunt, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York, L I, on leave, to England.
Chance, Capt, Bo, Dist Staff, on leave, to England.
Symon, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York, L I, on leave, to England.
Bond, Capt, Bo, K O York, L I, on leave, to England.
Stok, Lt, Bo, Ord Dept, on duty, to Karachi.
Hart, Brig Genl, Ms, Staff, on leave, to London.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STRACHEY.)
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.
75-97—Little and Co—Hajee Cassum Hajee Joosub Jiya vs Mahomed Hallam and another.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended Name Long Causes.
684-96—Khunderao and S—Ram Gopal Ganeshdas vs Bapujee Sorabjee Framjee and others—Craigie L and O—Part heard.
548-96—Bhaishunker and K—Jethabhai Premjee vs Keshawjee Kallianjee—Balkrishna V N K.
189-96—Mutubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand, vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G and C and M. and, M.
437-95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dhar and others vs Vishvanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co.
230-96—Wadia and G Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others, vs Latifabai and others—Ardesir H and D, and M H Khan.
578-95—Shamrao—Abdoola Futte Mahomed vs Oosman Abboo and another—Payne, G and S and in person.
300-95—Dikshit and D—Goolam Hoosein Ahmed Miya and another vs Kazee Mohamed Miya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabji, D and Co.
461-96—Thakordas, D and C—Kara Damjee and another vs Cowasjee Eduljee Patell—Manshuklal D and J.
466-96—Payne G and S—Husein Nensey Khairaj vs Rahimtulla Khairaj and others—Little and Co and Thakordas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
123 96—Dikshit and W—Rajaram Sittaram Dikshit vs Annaclara and others—K J Mantri and Payne G and S.
416 96—M N Pack Thakursi Whunjee and others vs Soonderdas Ludha and others—Janardhan and A—Part heard.
611 96—Janardhan and A—Chundulal Khushalji vs Khoja Woonji Lalljee.
51 97—Hiralal M and M—Kasherilal Harnandrai and another vs Benichand Josharmull and another.
53 97—Hiralal M and M—Keshorilal Harnandrai and another Rehimtulla Kheraj and another—Little and Co.
65 97—Ardesir H and D—Vithuldas Ramdas and another vs Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandher—Nanu and H.
67 97—Ardesir H and W—Ardesir Framjee and others vs SeBastian J Barretto and others.
70 97—J C Cama Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba and another vs Hajee Atawoola and another—Payne G and S.
73 97—S B Nobel E C O Brien vs John Hetherington and Sons Ld.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
56 96—In person—Ganeshram Doorgaparsad vs Doorgadin Bechuram.
2 97—In person—Azimbuksh Naikin vs Faizambuksh Naikin—Edgelow and G.
Petition.
Pestonjee R and K, and Thakoredas D and C—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett and Hajee Adam Seedick—F A Little for Government.—Part heard.
For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's Separate report.
571-90—Balkrishna V N K—Mahomed Hussonjee vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co. K and S, and K J Mantri.
Postponed Long Causes.
557-96—Payne G and S—Essack Mahomed and others vs Sakurbai and others—J and Ardeshir.
509-95—Bhaishanker and K—Prabhuram Jivanram vs Anandrao Dinanath.
296-93—M H Khan—Ambalal Kavaldas vs Ismail Mahomed and another—Bland and N.
189-95—Nanu and H—Jacob Mahomed Sajun vs Dharma Baloo and others—Sorabjee and J.
215-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Bulwantrao Harishunker and others vs Krishna Antoba Chimburker and others—Chalk W and S, and Payne G and S.
608-96—Framjee M and M—Miriambai vs Ashabai and others—J C Cama.
365-96—Janardhan and J—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.
602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajajee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna V N K.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 21.

10 p.m.	75·9

MONDAY.—MARCH 22.

6 a.m.	74·0
10 a.m.	78·7
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	81·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORD—March 15, at Bangalore, the wife of Sergeant J. A. Ford, Dorset Regt., of a son.

O'BRIEN—March 17, at Shamrock Cottage, Saharanpore, the wife of James O'Brien, North Western Railway, of a son.

RAMSDEN—March 14, at Kukanpukri, Dibrughar, Assam, Mrs. George Ramsden, of a son.

WARD—March 9, at Lucknow, the wife of A W Ward' Professor, Canning College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ADLAM—QUARRY—March 8, at St. Thomas' Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, William Frederick, eldest son of the late Major-General H. C. Adlam, B. S. C. (Adlam's Horse), to Florence Antoinette, eldest daughter of F. W. Quarry, Esq., of Gorrockpore, Dehra Dun.

DEATHS.

RAE—March 18, at 1, Albert Road, Allahabad, Elizabeth Rae, aged 62 years.

SAVIELLE—March 2, at Allahabad, Orpheus Adolp hus, Head Master of the Government School, Shahjahanpur, aged 31.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1897.

THE Barsi Light Railway was opened last week with suitable ceremony by Sir A. Wilson. The enterprise is one directly affecting the commercial interests of Bombay. The first proposal for a line to connect the hinterland in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions with the G. I. P. Railway by a short line to Barsi was made in 1862 by the Chief Engineer of the Bombay Presidency, two years after the completion of the south-east branch of that line in 1860. The main line of traffic between Hyderabad and the port of Bombay had from time immemorial been through Barsi. Bullock-carts and pack animals carried produce to the port over a rough country track, which was converted into the semblance of a road in 1856. Though unballasted and bridgeless, this improved roadway greatly increased the traffic which was augmented to five hundred carts a day when the G. I. P. line came within twenty miles of Barsi. The proposal to construct a Light Railway on a bridged and embanked railway was not carried out in its entirety on account of the cost; but the improvement of the road was followed by a considerable increase of traffic. In 1878, the Bombay Government proposed to the G. I. P. Railway that the line to Barsi should be made as part of their system. The Company agreed, and two surveys were made. The Secretary of State refused sanction on the ground that he could not enlarge the operations of the Company under any arrangement, involving any extension of the guarantee of interest, "or grant any pecuniary assistance to the company from the State in any shape." In 1882, the Government of Bombay proposed that the line should be built by Government as a provisional railway and worked by the G. I. P. Railway; in 1885 being unable to provide the capital, the Government said that the line should be constructed by a private company. Acting on this suggestion Mr. Everard R. Calthrop, at that time employed on the G. I. P. Railway, satisfied himself as to the prospects of traffic, and in 1887 made a preliminary survey. He then applied to the Government of Bombay for a concession to construct a 2ft. 6in. line along the existing road from the Barsi Road station on the G. I. P. to the town of Barsi, a distance of twenty-two miles, without any guarantee of interest. It might have been imagined that having in 1885 invited private enterprise to take up the work the concession would have been given as soon as due enquiry had been made as to the *bona fides* of the offer and the capacity of those concerned to carry the undertaking through. The negociations lasted eight years. The required capital was arranged for three times over. Surveys, estimates, and two visits to India involving nearly three years' absence from England, cost £6,300—coming to £260 a mile for a short railway to which the Government were not asked for any guarantee or financial assistance of any kind. That is one way to encourage private enterprise to open up the country by light railways. Happily that phase of Government encouragement has recently been succeeded by a more appreciative spirit in high quarters.

The traffic which it is the purpose of the line to carry naturally converges Barsi from the Valley of the Godavery in the Nizam's territories. That Valley is for a distance of a hundred miles cut off from any access to the G. I. P. Railway by two rivers, the Bhagavata and the Sina, except through Barsi, which is the central mart, an area as large as England and Wales and wholly unprovided with railways. The G. I. P. receives an average of 77,599 tons per annum at Barsi Road station, seventy-four per cent. of which passes through Barsi town. The import traffic from Bombay is a third of the whole, and the export traffic from Barsi two-thirds. The export of cotton in some years comes to 90,000 bales, mostly pressed, in Barsi. The yearly import of salt for human consumption is 7,000 tons. It is astonishing that with these figures before them Government should have taken eight years to give permission for a light railway to be made at the cost of shareholders who were willing to take the whole risk of building and maintaining the line. Besides cotton, Barsi exports wheat, linseed, groundnuts, native food grains, gingelly and other oilseeds, wool, hides, and skins. The passenger traffic over the twenty-two miles of road is 200,000 per annum. Evidently there will be no lack of goods or passengers for the new line. In the busy season every year from a thousand to fifteen hundred laden bullock-carts leave Barsi every day for the Barsi Road station. Beyond Barsi carts are used where the roads are passable; when they give out, track animals carrying from one to two and a-half hundred weight serve the purpose as best they may. Obviously there is scope in this direction for future extensions of the railway. With a view to that eventuality great care was given to secure the greatest amount of ultimate traffic capacity at the smallest outlay, so as to be able to extend the line into localities where the traffic will not be sufficient to pay interest on a costly line. With this view it was decided to construct the line on the 2ft. 6in. guage, that giving the greatest carrying capacity per cent. of cost of track. For one thing the very narrow guage gives a flexibility which enables the line to take sharp curves, thus avoiding heavy cuttings and tunnelling. Another essential carefully attended to was to give all the rolling stock, including locomotives, the same axle load. Whereas in certain light railways recently constructed at home the axle weight of the waggons and carriage vans is from three to four tons, while the axle weight of the locomotives is from eight to nine tons. It thus became necessary to make the rail sufficiently strong to support the heavier weight, say 50 lbs. per yard. The Barsi rail, having to carry a uniform axle weight of five tons, weighs 30 lbs. and 35 lbs.

In other details equal care has been given to secure the maximum of work with the minimum of cost. Of course all platforms are eliminated, their place being taken by a well-drained gravelled space marked off by stone edging at the boundaries. General Annenkoff found it quite possible to save the cost of platforms on the standard guage railways he constructed in Transcaspia. There are none, and to the saving thus effected must be added that caused in the foundation of stations and other buildings the floors of which are on a level with a platform some three feet high. Another hint apparently borrowed from the Russian constructor is the restriction of passenger carriages to two categories—the upper and the lower. Mr. Calthrop might have effected another saving by restricting the number of doors in each carriage to two—one at either end. Nor is there any reason why an Indian innovator should not borrow other ideas from foreign sources and have an upper storey to railway carriages. For twenty years and more such carriages have been in use in the suburban railways of Paris. They have been found very economical on the new line in Central Asia; the same number of wheels and buffers can carry double the number of passengers when seats are placed on the top of the carriages as they are on the top of every omnibus in London. We present this idea to the Bombay Tramcar Company, and recommend them to seriously consider the possibility of applying it to their tram cars. Mr. Calthrop, in a paper read before the Society of Arts, set forth with great lucidity the role which light railways—properly thought out—have to play in the economical development of India, and indeed of all other countries. He claims, and apparently with good reason, that the waggons with bogie wheels and compressed steel frames designed for the Barsi line will carry 14 tons 13 cwt. with a tare weight of 5 tons 7 cwt.—results not obtained by any other system. This means of course that a greater quantity of goods can be carried over a given distance at a considerably reduced cost for haulage, the dead weight to be moved being less and the paying weight being proportionately more. Mr. Calthrop looks forward to the reduction of a dividend on the capital invested, sufficient to make the shareholders rejoice that they have not, in consideration of a guarantee of 3 per cent. from the Secretary of State, which would never be required to pay over to Government half of "surplus earnings" amounting probably to six or eight per cent. He is doubtless right in the prediction that if this gratifying return is secured the construction of light railways with private capital in India will receive a great stimulus.

SOME official correspondence on the subject of Indian prison-made goods has been published in London as a Parliamentary paper. About a year ago, Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, called the attention of the India Office to a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Lough, with reference to the carpets manufactured in Indian gaols and distributed in foreign countries. Mr. Lough having previously raised the question, Lord George Hamilton communicated with the Government of India, who, on January 28th, 1896, telegraphed that the replies of the local authorities were not quite complete, but intimated that the Governor-General in Council did not, upon the information before them, see any ground for objecting to legislation forbidding imports of prison-made goods if her Majesty's Government thought it desirable. The Indian Government added:—"We presume prohibition will not apply to such goods when they are not intended for sale. A fortnight later a despatch followed, together with the replies of the various local Governments and administrations. The reply of the Bombay Government showed that in 1890 the value of mats and rugs exported to the United Kingdom was Rs. 5,909-11-11, and to foreign countries Rs. 3,909-0-5. In 1894 the figures were respectively Rs. 1,639-5-6 and Rs. 216. It is explained that Bombay prisons do not, except on very rare occasions, directly export prison manufactures to other countries, and that the figures chiefly represented articles that had been manufactured for firms and individuals who, it was assumed, had sent such articles out of the country. On the other hand, some articles that might have found their way out of India were not included in the statement." No regular export trade, says the Bombay Government, is carried on in connection with gaol manufactures, and the development of the export trade is not encouraged. Of the carpets and rugs exported to foreign countries, the greater number, it is explained, are believed to find their way to America, and the passing of the McKinley Tariff Bill appears to have checked the demand from that direction. The total value of the carpets, mats, and rugs exported from all parts of the Peninsula to Europe during the three years 1892-93-94 was only Rs. 23,191.

THE question asked in the House of Commons, on the 4th instant, by Mr. Bhownuggree, was, we suspect, partly, at all events, suggested by what has been said lately as to the desirability of offering inducements to young Indians to enter upon scientific careers. The hon. member inquired of Lord George Hamilton "whether a German gentleman was recently appointed to an important position in the Imperial Museum at Calcutta; whether before filling up that post the Government of India had made any endeavour to find a Native of India competent to fill it; and whether with reference to this appointment, and any other similar appointments to which Indian gentlemen of education and special attainments would seem to justly have the first claim, any correspondence has taken place during the past few years between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India; and, if so, will he place such correspondence upon the table of the House." Lord George explained that in the early part of last year the Trustees of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, after making inquiries, decided, subject to the approval of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State in Council, to appoint Dr. Bloch for a term of five years to the post of First Assistant, on account of his very exceptional qualifications for the performance of the special duties attached to it. The Government of India recommended the appointment for approval. The Secretary of State in Council, after careful consideration, decided not to withhold his sanction, but intimated his opinion that the post was one which might appropriately be filled by a qualified native of India, and that in future candidates for such appointments should in the first instance be sought among graduates of the Indian Universities. His Lordship added that he was willing to lay on the table the correspondence referred to, and Mr. Bhownuggree will accordingly move for it.

THE improvement of the mail service between Bombay and Calcutta naturally suggests a similar improvement in the mail service between Bombay and Madras. Colonel Selby, R.E., who was largely instrumental in bringing about a marked acceleration in the former is now endeavouring to complete the work by shortening the time of transit between this city and the capital of the Southern Presidency. It would be a mistake to suppose that an acceleration of the mails benefits the terminal cities only, or mainly. It benefits the whole country. All the towns served by the main lines of the railway and the districts depending on them for postal purposes profit by the increased facilities of intercommunication. The G. I. P. Railway Company, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the Bombay Postmaster-General are agreed as to the advantages to be derived from an acceleration of the mail service between Bombay and Madras. The Madras Railway Company, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and the local Postal authorities seem to be unaccountably apathetic in the matter. It is hoped that a Conference will be held to consider the subject, and that arrangements will be made which will reduce the time of transit appreciably. A suggestion has been made that the Madras mail should leave Bombay at 12-30 in the afternoon, about the most inconvenient hour that could be devised for passengers. If it be necessary to change the present hour of departure, 9-30 p.m., the Madras mail train should leave early in the morning.

The Hon'ble M. H. M. Birdwood, C. S. I., Senier Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, left for Mahableshwar yesterday afternoon. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure.

REGARDING the rumour which got abroad ten days ago that Sir Arthur Havelock had telegraphed to the Secretary of State that he could no longer work with the Hon. Mr. Bliss, senior Member of Council, and that either he or Mr. Bliss must resign, the *Mail* has the best authority for stating that this absurd rumour never had any foundation whatever. The Governor has sent no such communication to the Secretary of State. The *Mail* states that it is an open secret that the relations between the Governor and Mr. Bliss have been strained, but between this and threats of resignation there lies a wide range for compromise and common sense. However, even if there has been some friction, the *Mail* has reason to believe that it has never been so bad as to stop the wheels of the Government coach.

HEADS of Government in every part of India are every now and then in receipt of curious telegrams and petitions, but not as a rule from brother Governors and Lieutenant-Governors. It fell, however, to the lot of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, says the local paper, shortly after he had assumed charge, to receive an urgent telegram from the Governor of Bombay asking for an immediate supply of "500 maunds of carbolic." The Manager of the North-Western Railway, who was consulted, promptly sent the requisite quantity of the desinfecting powder "on loan."

DURING the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

IT is estimated that of the rice crop of Burma of 1896-97, there will be available for export 1,700,000 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 28,813,500 cwts. of cleaned rice.

THE Rani dowager of Poonch, widow of the late Raja Moti Singh, and the mother of Raja Baldeo Singh, the present ruler, died at the capital of the State on the 6th instant. The obsequies enjoined by the Hindu religion were performed by the Raja in person.

A SUCCESSFUL application of the vaccine principles to typhoid has been made by Drs. Wright and Semple, of the Army Medical School, Netley. The system pursued is the same as that of the anti-cholera inoculations of Mr. Haffkine in India, and was, it is stated, first suggested by him.

THE road from Rawalpindi to Srinagar is now open right through to wheeled conveyances, and any one leaving Pindi early one morning can count on being in Srinagar the next evening. The section of the road from Baramulla to Srinagar, 34½ miles, was opened before winter, and the snow, which closed it completely to wheeled traffic during the last two months, has melted away. The most serious obstacles to through transit were two large avalanches near Rampur. It will probably be some time before these are entirely cleared away, as they are composed of tons of frozen snow interspersed with masses of rock and trunks of trees, but thanks to the energy of the Divisional Engineer, Jhelum Valley road, a passage has been cut through, and carts, ekkas, and tongas make their way between walls of snow twenty feet high. Traffic has already begun, and the usual nuisance of heavily laden bullock-carts staggering along with wheels which are at all angles at the same moment, and drawn by miserably under-fed, weakly animals, still continue to obstruct the way. We have drawn attention to this evil for several successive seasons, in the hope that it would meet the eye of some one in authority and stopped. It would surely not be interfering with the rights of free trade to insist that carts crossing the bridge at Kohala, or leaving Baramulla, should be in a proper state of repair, and that the bullocks should be in a condition to perform the long journey of 200 miles.

A BANQUET is being organised in Paris as a tardy and not very appropriate tribute to Mlle. Clemence Royer. When a mere girl she became mixed up with the leeding spirits of the Revolution of 1848, and later on helped Pascal Duprat to found the "Nouvel Economiste." The advent of the Second Empire drove her first to England and then to Switzerland, where she divided with the Socialist Proudhon the prize given by the Canton de Vaud for an essay on the theory of taxation. In 1862 appeared her translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species," preceded by an intelligent forecast of the effect of that treatise on scientific thought. On geology and anthropology also she was a prolific writer. Her independence of mind is shown by her rejection of universal suffrage and other political panaceas in spite of her advanced views. This characteristic, combined with a modesty seldom found in these self-advertising days, has stood in her way. Mlle. Rover has been compelled, at the age of sixty-seven, to take refuge in the institution founded by the late M. Galignani.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent states that active preparations are now being made at the Imperial Court for the reception of the august [illegible] guests expected in the course of the spri[illegible] understood in official circles that th[illegible] Francis Joseph will arrive in the Russ[illegible] April 27th, and that a grand military [illegible] held in his honour during his sojou[illegible] burg, as well as a State banqu[illegible] Palace, a luncheon party at [illegible] widowed Empress, and a gala [illegible] Austro-Hungarian Embassy. [illegible] Majesty's departure will arr[illegible] peror, the Grand Duke of He[illegible] and Princess of Italy, and [illegible] French Republic. The marr[illegible] of Greece to the Grand Duke [illegible] is put off until July, by which [illegible] the Cretan question will be sa[illegible] and that their Hellenic Majesti[illegible] to attend their daughter's weddin[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHOTS EXCHANGED ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Shots have been exchanged on the frontier of Epirus, but the officers prevented a conflict ensuing.

GREECE WILLING TO WITHDRAW FROM CRETE.

ATHENS, MARCH 22.

Notwithstanding the excitement among the populace and in the journals, it is believed that the Greek Government is willing to withdraw the force under Colonel Vassos from Crete if some slight concession was made to the *amour propre* of Greece, such, for instance, as the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the island.

There is a great scarcity of food-stuffs in Crete.

ANOTHER PLAGUE DEATH ON THE DILWARA.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

Another death from plague took place on board the transport Dilwara on Saturday.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund has now reached the sum of £445,450.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

ROME, MARCH 22.

The Italian Elections are not yet complete, but the Government have a great majority.

HEAVY FLOODS IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 21.

The River Mississippi has overflowed its banks, and in parts the overflow extends to a width of forty miles.

Many people have been drowned, and immense damage done.

The water is still rising, and a calamity is feared.

THE CRETAN IMBROGLIO.

REPORTED RUSSIAN DUPLICITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 22.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes the following special telegram, from its London correspondent, dated London, 21st :—

The Cretan imbroglio has now reached a curious stage. It is generally reported that Russia has been and is now urging Turkey to attack Greece. The Foreign Consuls in Crete, are not hopeful of autonomy for Crete and predict the failure of this measure.

Later advices from Athens state that nobody there favours moderation. It is stated that the Cretan insurgents are running short of bread.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MARCH 22.

There were fifty-four new cases and fifteen deaths in the city, to-day, and also fifteen deaths in the plague hospital. The total mortality is large.

A number of third-class passengers are still leaving Poona daily.

Several cases of plague were discovered last night, and sent to the hospital. In the Sassoon Hospital itself three cases were discovered, two in the wards, and one out-patient.

An Irani shoppkeeper while he was in Poona suffered from the plague, and went to Chinchwad, where he died, and the Cantonment authorities opened his shop and burnt his property.

The Military party inspected, to-day, the city, cantonment, and the suburban limits. The cantonment party was under Colonel Hart, and searched Yuffarbeg and West streets, and Kampteepoora, but found nothing. In suburban limits the party was under Mr. Plunkett, which divided into three parties, inspected by Mr. Plunkett himself. The search was carried out with great regularity, nobody offering any opposition. In the city the party was under Mr. Rand, and inspected Ganesh, Rastia's and Nana's Peiths. Seven cases were discovered in the Ganesh and Nana Peiths. Nothing was found in Rastia's Peith.

There are 147 patients under treatment in the plague hospital.

REGULATION OF STREET MUSIC.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VINGURLA, MARCH 21.

A grand representative meeting of two thousand people has been held here, Hakim Mohidin presiding. It was resolved to petition Government against the police music rules.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 20.

The Austrian Loyd's steamer Medusa, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 22.

Mail steamer Rome, from Aden, arrived.

H. M. S. Porpoise, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	28 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, prefect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China right.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
[illegible]	21	2	15 p.m.	19	23
[illegible]	22	2	33 p.m.	..	25
[illegible]	22	3	45 p.m.	..	30

the transmission of messages to Bom- hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 22nd

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
[illegible]	—	23	—	4
[illegible]	—		—	1
[illegible]	—	18	—	1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

TEN years have rolled by since the heart of the British nation was stirred to its innermost core by a display of loyalty to our Queen absolutely unique in the annals of Christendom ; such wealth of affection, aye, devotion, has rarely, if ever, fallen to the lot of any monarch. Britons, wherever Fate may have cast their lot in that glorious year of 1887 were only too proud to join in the general acclaim : "God save our Gracious Queen : Long live our noble Queen !" And by Britons I would include all who own allegiance to our Throne, whether at the far-off Antipodes or on the snow-clad plains of Canada—whether under the burning suns of India, at Cape Colony, or on the breast of the blue Mediterranean—all, I say, proudly joined in the National prayer that Queen Victoria's life might long be spared us. Well, a decade has slipped away, and we are happy in the possession of a ruler whose blameless life must be an example through ages yet to roll. It is at such times as these that even the most ardent politicians can sink minor differences in order to pay homage to the foremost Lady in the land. These are times when "none are for a Party, but all are for the State !" In such a year we should have national rejoicings on such a scale of splendour and magnificence that would dispel at once and for ever the notion that we take our pleasures sadly. A national holiday will be something, but more than that is wanted ; we need a national subscription and local organisation. Not for a moment would one say a word to deprive the Prince of Wales's scheme of a single sixpence, but surely there might be county funds raised with which to do honour to an event that will never fall to the lot of anyone living to-day under the beneficent rule of Her Most Gracious Majesty. July is yet some months distant, but in this connection I would like to see our sporting organisations bestirring themselves in order to celebrate the occasion in fitting fashion. A Diamond Jubilee Stakes or Cup for the owners of racehorses, a big event on the bosom of Father Thames for our rowing men, another Queen's Cup, an' you will, for our yachtsmen, and so on. And why not a big athletic and gymnastic festival on the same lines somewhat as the Olympian games at Athens. Never mind for the moment the decrees of the A.A.A. or the N.C.U., or any of the governing bodies. I would have a suspension of standing orders, if it may be put that way, so that we might see a meeting between the very best men in various athletic and gymnastic events, let them be amateurs or professionals as they chose.

TO TEST OUR STANDING.

Directly one begins to enter into details upon such a scheme as that but faintly foreshadowed in the preceding paragraph, difficulties crop up in every direction. But surely these difficulties are not insurmountable. Let us see. From whence is to come the first move in the matter ? Well, we have a Sporting League, embracing within its ramifications most of the leading gentlemen connected with the various phases of outdoor sport ; up to the present, perhaps, it may not have achieved a great deal of any positive value, although it would probably be claimed on its behalf that is has stayed the hand of the despoiler. What better opportunity could be afforded of asserting its stength and its representative character than this ? The organisation is, or should be, complete. How easy, then, for a body like this to take the initiative by approaching the Amateur Athletic Association, the National Cyclists' Union, the Amateur Gymnastic Association, and the other bodies who watch over the interests of amateur sport, with the idea of formulating a scheme whereby we might arrive at some definite conclusions as to how our athletes and gymnasts compare with those of other nations. The question of status might crop up next. Then would I suspend, as I have already hinted, all present regulations which endanger an amateur's status. This done, what easier than to return to the statu quo ante ? These difficulties overcome, and there is no reason why England should not be the scene of as great a festival as any that ancient or modern Greeks feasted eyes upon. Some little difference of opinion may be anticipated as to the number and class of events which should be included in a national programme, but approached in a broad-minded and tolerant frame of mind this problem might be easily solved. In the first place, events which might give rise to disputes between acknowledged experts should be rigorously tabooed, but put briefly, there should be running (long and short distance), jumping (high and broad), weight lifting and hurling, and some simple gymnastic feats—such as rope-climbing, etc.—that would easily appeal to the approval and admiration of the non-expert mind. All competitions should (preferably) be open to British subjects alone, and here I mean British in its widest possible significance. The prizes should consist of medals only.

THE REAL AND THE SHAM.

However simple any one might persuade himself such a programme appears, there can be little doubt that it would mean a trying lot of work to get it through its first stages. Given a free hand in the affair, the real amateurs, I honestly believe, would have no objection to compete for a Diamond Jubilee medal in open competiton, and I have sufficient faith in the better class professionals to lead me to believe that many of them are not altogether outside the pale of genuine sportsmanship. Give a man a reasonable incentive for emulation, be he amateur or be he pro., and there is a probability, to say the least, that we should get genuine sport. So far so good. But the rub comes in when the pseudo-amateur has to be dealt with the man who is for ever prating of his status and the depraved tastes of the professional, but who never misses an opportunity of pocketing expenses or any little present that may be offered him for the privilege of his patronage. These are the bugbears of sport in all forms. Times out of number has it been laid down that the men who have most to fear from contact with professionals are those whose gentility will not stand serious risk. When the dividing line is so thin it can readily be understood that the undiscriminating public might easily mistake the one for the other, and the man who professes to have most to lose by contact with those lower in the social scale (or supposedly lower, perhaps, would be better) finds plenty to excuse him taking any risks which might endanger his status. We are all, I suppose, a little artificial at some time or other, but the conviction grows stronger and stronger in my mind that modern sport is not a whit purer, if indeed it is quite as pure as, or than, sport of fifty or sixty years ago, in spite of all the legislative progress we have made. We have had the legislation but not the purification. What a splendid thing it would be, it seems to me, if we could ignore all these class distinctions for, say, a single week, in order that Britishers might look upon the feats of the real champions of the hour ! A few names occur to me as I write this, but it would be taking too great a liberty with the names of honourable sportsmen to mention them here until some move in the direction I have indicated is made. When Britishers join Britishers, then—ah, then—would be a sight for the Grecians.

HAMPERING SPORT.

One of the latest devices for hampering sport to which my attention has recently been directed is the introduction of electrically-propelled vehicles for the purpose of pacing and shielding racing cyclists when competing against the watch, as Sheffielders might say. To such an extent has the "record" craze caught on amongst the more important cycle manufacturing concerns that no effort is spared to secure record times for the purposes of advertisement. In its way, this is legitimate enough ; that is to say, if the way lay in the best man accomplishing the best performance on one of the admittedly best machines. But there is little enough of that in the entire proceedings associated with record-making, for too frequently it is a matter of an especially favourable day or the employment of especially expert pacemakers. Sport does not enter very largely, it will be seen, into these affairs, but what infinitesimal amount there may have been in days gone by looks like being dropped altogether if these motor or horseless carriages are to be driven at the head of would-be record breakers. By this means it will be quite possible for an expert, well-trained cyclist to shelter himself in the wake of one of these instruments and pedal away with some amount of ease in what would be very much like a vacuum, the air resistance in such case being practically nil. This surely ought never to be tolerated by any organisation professing to safeguard the interests of any particular sport or pastime. If the inventive mind of man can produce a vehicle capable of being driven along the highway or even along a specially prepared track at the rate of a mile a minute or sixty miles in the hour, by all means let the inventor and his friends compete against each other to their hearts' content, but in the name of all that is reasonable let them keep clear of every other form of sport. Not so very long ago I heard of a well-known professional cyclist being engaged to "drive" one of these motors around a London track, and he afterwards described the sensation as something to be never forgotten, and I question very much whether the stiffest of bribes would induce him to try another mile under two minutes. But to come back to my original contention, all such devices must inevitably tend to the undoing of genuine sport, and so popular a pastime as cycling has become ought never to be hampered in so unworthy a manner. Not a word have I to urge against the horseless vehicles in their proper sphere ; it may be that we shall see a good deal of them in the near future, but all right-minded sportsmen will, I am persuaded, agree with me that their place is not on the track with racing cyclists.

"TO SET BEFORE A KING."

The distinguished honour of a personal introduction to a reigning monarch is one that falls to the lot of few private individuals. In our own country, we have been accustomed to adore and worship our Queen from afar off ; now and again, however, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has stepped into the arena of cricket and football and permitted introductions to skippers of various teams. G. H. Trott, the Australian, is one who highly prizes the distinction, and so no doubt did the captains of the Corinthians and the Preston North End teams on the occasion of the London Charity Festival some years ago. F. Dewhurst and the elder Walters, I believe, were the honoured ones on that occasion. The special correspondents of the day tell how both comported themselves in regal fashion. But the ordeal could not have been nearly so trying as that to which A. A. Chase, the well-known London cyclist, was subject last season in Denmark. It may be remembered by those who follow the doings of our cracks that the race between Chase and J. W. Stocks in the 50 kilometres race was an especially severe one. At the start the latter led, but his pacing arrangements partly breaking down he had a stern battle to fight for quite three-parts of the distance. Eventually, Chase won by nearly a mile, if my recollection serves me, but no event of the afternoon was followed with keener interest by the Royal House of Denmark than this one, and, greatly to the embarrassment of Chase, a request was made by King Christian IX. that the successful cyclist might be presented personally to him. This was immediately upon the conclusion of the race, so that it will be judged how a cyclist would feel after a desperate struggle lasting over an hour and a half. Still, there was no help for it, and slipping on a loose jacket over his shoulders he was presented, cap in hand, to Denmark's popular King, who spoke a few appropriate words in English, and patted him on the back in quite a fatherly manner. Chase was about to leave the Royal enclosure, evidently feeling relieved, when the King thought he should be introduced to the Queen, who bestowed a charming smile as she bowed. Following this up. Chase was introduced to several other members of the Royal Family, and as he was introduced to the Crown Princess he instinctively offered his hand. The colour in the Princess's face heightened just a little, for a second only, and then, in the most gracious manner imaginable she proffered her gloved hand. It all took place in much less time than I can relate it, but the kindly glance of the Princess as she relieved the nervous cyclist from his embarrassment is one of the sweetest memories I cherish of my trip to Denmark. In racing costume, with bare legs and a perspiring face, such an ordeal might well have unnerved a more experienced courtier than the English cyclist ; but everyone admitted he came out of it very well.

AN OLDEN-TIME JURY.

The notable examination just being got through in London has caused all eyes to be turned to the principal actors in the drama destined to become historical. To face such a body of questioners—all hard-headed, keen, gifted men of the world—is a task few men would care to undergo more than once in a lifetime. Into the merits of the case I am precluded from entering. But those who are fond of legal tit-bits may peruse the following with interest, being the names of a Sussex jury in Cromwell's time :—Accepted Trevor, of Norsham ; Redeemed Compton, of Battle ; Faintnot Hevior, of Heathfield ; Make-peace Heaton, of Hare ; God-reward Smart, of Twilhurst ; Stand-fast-on-high Stringer, of Crowhurst ; Earth Adams, of Warbleton ; Called Lower, of the same ; Kill-sin Pimple, of Witham ; Return Spellman, of Watling ; Be-faithful Joiner, of Bristling ; Fly-debate Roberts, of the same ; Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith Waite, of Emer ; Mare-Fruit Fowler, of East Hadlis ; Hope-for Bending, of the same ; Meek Brewer, of Oakham. The brother of the famous Praise God Barebones had for name If Christ had not died for you, you had been damned, Barebones. The people, however, at length grew tired of it, but retaining the last words, distinguished him by the appellation of Damned Barebones. Singular as the above list may appear, it has the authority of a well-known journal published in the interests of literature, and may be taken as substantially correct. No less rugged and picturesque are the names by which the chiefs of the different tribes of Wild West Indians are known. At this point I am almost tempted to speak of the wonderful impressions the exhibition promoted by Buffalo Bill left on my mind upon seeing it for the first time, but I have no space left in which to do anything like justice to this always fascinating subject.

WHAT, NO SOAP ?

Mayhap most of my readers came across the apt and artless little jokelet given us by Mr. "Punch" a few days ago, the boyish relish of the reference to Dr. Nansen's experiences being delightfully refreshing. "What, no soap !" has a much older significance, and this is how the story runs :—Macklin was once lecturing upon literature and the stage, and in discussing the education of memory, boasted that he could repeat any formula of words after once hearing it. Foote was in the audience, and at once wrote and sent to the stand that rigmarole that has since grown so famous, and which has formed the subject of one of the late Randolph Caldecott's amusing picture books :—"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage leaf to make an apple-pie ; at the same time a great she-beer, coming up the street, pops its head into the shop. 'What ; no soap ?' So he died, and she imprudently married the barber ; and there were present the Picninnies, the Joblillies, and the Garyulies, and the great Panjandrum himself, with the little round button at top ; and they all fell to playing the the game of catch-as catch-can till the gunpowder ran out at the heels of their boots." Macklin failed, and so has everybody else it is recorded, that has ever tried to repeat it straightaway. A more nonsensical jumble of words it would perhaps be difficult to hit upon, and what with the North Pole expedition, Dr. Nansen, great she-bears, and the despairing cry of "What ; no soap ?" "Punch" has hit upon a really seasonable joke. Many are the stories related of the famous Macklin, but the following must strike one as rather pathetic. When old and tottering he attended Barry's funeral in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. As he was looking into the grave and murmuring "Poor stranger !" someone attempted to lead him away when he said, "Sir, I am at my rehearsal; do not disturb me !" It is well known that this noted actor and author was a man of singular temperament, and nothing could persuade him from the path when once entered upon. When at the height of his fame he was somewhat intolerant and chafed at the slightest interference with his claims. Although a genius beyond doubt, he at times cultivated a brutally frank manner towards those who displeased him. Still he had an immense hold upon the stage and stage-folk, and when opportunity serves I may recall some of the little anecdotes connected with his long career.

REVIEWS.

STORIES OF NAPLES AND THE CAMORRA, by CHARLES GRANT (Macmillan & Co., London). The author of these stories had an exceptional knowledge of the Italian and specially of the Neapolitan character. Wherever he went his genial, kindly manner made him friends. The people with whom he conversed learned to expand in his gentle, sympathetic presence, and he gained an insight into their ways and histories which the most observant but colder tourist cannot command. Grant, as Mr. J. B. Capper tells us in his preface, first visited Italy in 1872, to work with Dr. Anton Dohrn, who established the Stazione Zoologica at Naples. There he had opportunities of "rare and unusual glimpses into Italian life, habits, character, sentiment, and modes of thought." He grew to love the Neapolitans. In writing his stories he said to a friend that "what he wanted to do was neither to explain the faults of the South Italians, nor to suggest any plan for their improvement, but simply to give a picture of the way in which they live, and act, think, and feel." "Gabriele" is not a fancy sketch, but a study from life, and a fascinating study, giving us the passionate, self-restrained, resolute youth, living through his toilsome early years determined to achieve something. The same quality which gained him success and happiness leads him, when revenge becomes an obligation to the Neapolitan, to follow with determined vindictiveness the destroyer of the honor of his family. The combination of joyous, merry simplicity, and unrelenting, deep-lying resolve to be avenged when occasion offers is only possible in the Southern Italian character. "Don Antonio" and "Domenico" are two stories illustrating the far reaching power of the Camorra. This terrible society was like a great octopus clutching into its powerful embrace everyone and everything. It was the authority which commanded good and evil to its subjects. It cowed the most daring into silent swift obedience, and stayed private vengeance at a sign until the fatal work of the society had been despatched. It makes one shudder to think how under the gay, careless life of the Italian lazzaroni, the iron law of the Camorra controlled the wildest and put its finger at will on the man that was to do the terrible deed it decreed. The resolute Domenico, who with one soft spot in his heart yet spends his life from the age of twelve to fifty simply to avenge the cruel death of his little sister, and elaborates his revenge in incredible ways to make his victims' lives worse than death itself, is a character whom it is almost impossible to realise, and yet the author draws it from life, with an accuracy that proves how far he had penetrated into the secrets of the dreaded society. "Peppiniello" is the tale of a little gamin, astute, self-reliant, supple, active, a little chap who has to earn his own living and enough for three sisters besides. His fertility of resource, cunning, and quickness of observation mark him out as one to succeed. His intrigues to gain a dinner, and spare his soldi, are worthy of Macchiavelli, his love and care of his sisters is marvellously tender, and yet in the moment of our greatest admiration the little urchin does something so entirely contrary to even the very faintest conception of right doing, that we feel inclined to dismiss him as unworthy of a place in our thoughts. The next moment we are impelled again to watch his movements wondering interestedly what he will do next. Mr. Grant can certainly faithfully depict the Neapolitan people.

THE STUDIO for February contains many excellent papers. That on the work and talents of M. Levy-Dhurmer, by Gabriel Mourey, is well illustrated by specimens of his Art. In "Early Scandinavian Wood Carvings" J. Romilly Allen points out that in seeking models to revive the ancient Arts and Crafts in England, we should look for them among the peoples allied to us in race, and not go too far afield to India and Japan for styles that are foreign to our climate and our customs. He makes out a very good case, and gives two beautiful specimens of Norwegian carving. But why restrict ourselves to cold northern schools, why not assimilate what we find all the world over if it fits in with the artistic idea of any object to be designed ? A discriminating paper on "Pencil Drawing" at Bushey, as taught by Professor Herkomer to his students, shows what can be done in point-painting by a medium which is at everyone's command at every moment—the common lead pencil. The pictures reproduced are strongly illustrative of its varied effects. "A Letter from Japan" gives a glowing description of the vus-gardens of Tokio, "a blue and white oasis on a waste of green." The pen and ink sketches with this letter, stereotyped as it left the writer's hands from a new feature in the *Studio*. A plan for "The Decoration of a Commonplace Room" opens up vistas to the mind's eye of how beautiful and cosy and distinctive one could make at least one room of one's house, when the power to build or design the whole is a possibility only to the few lucky ones of the earth. Walls, panels, ceilings, floors, &c., are considered as waste-lands on which a cunning contriver can introduce graces and prettinesses to make his den beautiful as well as habitable. "Recent Bookbindings" draws attention to the excellent work of two modern designers of book-covers, Mr. Cobden-Sanderson and Mr. D. S. MacColl, the designs of the latter artist being zealously executed by his sister, Miss MacColl, who has shown singular skill and fertility in her management of the tools. An interesting paper on "A Spanish Writing Book of the Sixteenth Century" lets us into the secrets of caligraphy before the days when printing made writing a secondary art. I. D. Batten writes a letter about his picture, "The Harpies." "Studio-talk" has interesting notes from the different art centres of Europe, much of the work described being illustrated. The supplements by I. McNeill Whistler and L. Levy-Dhurmer are excellent, and complete a number that keeps up to high water mark the reputation of THE STUDIO.

BLACKWOOD for March begins with an account of Colonel Stewart, Gordon's Staff Officer at Khartoum. Parts of his diary in Khartoum are given up to March 11th of the fatal year 1884. It does not, nothing can, clear up the later events of that time, nor what exactly led up to the murder of Stewart and his two companions in the house of Fakri Wad Etman at Hebba. "Some Plantation Memories," by A. G. Bradley, tells of the quaint customs and queer characters in the unsophisticated bye-ways of Virginia some years ago. In "Woman in Politics" T. P. W. covers much ground and asks and answers many leading questions to prove that Woman is not absolutely needed in politics. He is evidently desperately afraid lest woman should ever get the direction of the political chariot, for he closes his article with these words :—"And let us see to it in time, or, like that ill-fated son of Clymene, the woman we enfranchise is not unlikely to hurry us chaotically on through "pathless places" and finish by setting the world on fire." A paper on "Kafiristan and the Kafirs" epitomises much that has been written of these mountaineers in late frontier literature. "Dariel" reaches the twenty-fourth chapter. "Saladin and King Richard" shows what the Eastern Question was in the Twelfth Century. Mediæval Europe felt strongly in regard to the Holy Land then and fought to recover the Holy Places for Christendom. In the nineteenth century we do not even dream of such a possibility, and in the effort to force Turkish rule into line with that of other Western Nations we cannot even arrive at unanimity of purpose. An Essay on "The Goat" is full of interesting matter about that familiar animal. "Recent Naval Biography and Criticism" reviews four recent publications on Admiral Hornby, Admiral Tryon, "Naval Policy," and some other books. A story, "Travelling Joe," relieves the seriousness of a study of our imperfect navy. "Disraeli Vindicated" draws attention to a danger which that statesman warned the nation against, the growing ascendancy of Russia in the councils of the world. Mr. Frederick Greenwood thinks that Disraeli's warnings are being justified. He evidently holds it to be an "acknowledged matter of fact that England is already playing second fiddle in the orchestra where Russia wields the baton and calls the tunes." These with a paper on "The Political Prospect" constitute a very solid number of "Blackwood."

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results :—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	1
	Esplanade	2	0
B	Mandvie	0	3
	Chukla	0	0
	Oomarkhari	0	0
	Dongri	4	2
C	Market	1	1
	Dhobi Talao	0	8
	Fanaswady	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	0	1
	Kumbharwada	1	1
D	Khetwady	0	0
	Girgaum	1	
	Chowpatty	0	0
	Walkeshwar	3	1
	Mahalakshmi	6	2
E	Mazagon	5	3
	Tarwady	0	0
	Second Nagpada	1	2
	Kamatipura	1	0
	Tardeo	3	2
	Byculla	8	5
	First Nagpada	0	0
F	Parel	1	3
	Sewri	6	0
	Sion	0	9
G	Mahim	12	9
	Worli	4	5
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	4
	St George's European Hospital	0	1
	Grant Road Hospital	0	3
	Parel Plague Hospital	0	1
	Total	61	60

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 150.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	4	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	1
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvi	2	1
	Chukla	8	1
	Umarkhadi	5	2
	Dongri	0	1
C	Market	0	1
	Dhobi Talao	0	0
	Fanaswadi	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	0	0
	Khara Talao	2	2
	Khumbarwada	1	3
D	Khetwadi	1	0
	Girgaum	2	2
	Chaupati	0	0
	Walkeshwar	0	0
	Mahalakshmi	2	0
E	Mazagon	4	1
	Tarwadi	1	0
	Second Nagpada	1	0
	Kamatipura	2	3
	Tardeo	1	3
	Byculla	9	6
	First Nagpada	3	1
F	Parel	7	5
	Sewri	0	2
	Sion	4	5
G	Mahim	8	5
	Worli	11	1
	Water Division	0	0
	Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0
	Parsee Hospital	0	0
	Jain Hospital	0	0
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	2
	St. George's Hospital	0	1
	Hindu Hospital	0	2
	Grant Road Hospital	0	4
	Parel Plague Hospital	0	4
	Total	73	59
	Total to date	9,895	8,247

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 161.

COMMOTION AT FALKLAND ROAD.

Yesterday, about noon, telephonic message a was received at the Central Police Office, from General Gatacre's bungalow, that a disturbance had taken place at Falkland Road. Mr. Vincent immediately ordered Superintendent Grennan, who was then present in the office, to go to the scene of the alleged disturbance. Superintendent Grennan, in company of several European officers of the C and D divisions and four sowars from the head police office, proceeded to the spot. On arrival, they found a large crowd of people on the road in front of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed's dispensary at No. 22, Falkland Road, but there was not the slightest sign of a disturbance. The crowd was most orderly, and was waiting there to see a woman being removed into a Municipal van which had been brought there. It appears that about half-past 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, Dr. Jan Mahomed learned that a Hindu woman, living in a room behind the dispensary, was down with the plague. He informed the Municipal authorities, and Dr. Weir and a Municipal sub-inspector arrived with the van to convey the woman to a hospital. On seeing the van, a large crowd of people collected, which caused some anxiety to the Municipal officer, and hence the report of a disturbance. Dr. Weir and the sub-inspector went into the house, but found the room locked up. The woman appeared to have made herself scarce through a sweeper's passage, and her whereabouts could not be ascertained. The police searched for her for about two hours, and ultimately discovered her concealed in a room in an adjoining house, whence she was placed in the van and conveyed to the Bapty Road Hospital, escorted by the police sowars. A few soldiers of the 17th Native Infantry arrived, and commenced patrolling the locality. The crowd then dispersed quietly.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE SEGREGATION QUESTION.

Yesterday, at noon, the members of the Plague Committee, General Gatacre, Mr. James, and Dr. Dimmock, received a deputation to lay before them the views of the Mahomedans, as set forth in a petition to Government, respecting the enforcement of compulsory segregation. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. E. B. Raikes, barrister-at-law, and consisted of Kazi Ismail Mari, Mohomed Cassum Kurtey, Munshi Mahomedali Ghara, Mahomed Kutbuddin Paloba, Mahomed Safeddin Khalil, Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bikan. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Sirdar Mir Abdulali were also present. Mr. Raikes explained to the Commissioners that the deputation were members of the committee appointed at a mass meeting of the Mahomedans, held on the 13th instant, and that they had already prepared a petition to his Excellency the Governor asking him to revoke the order for compulsory segregation, so far as it related to the Mahomedan community. They asked that, pending the reply of Government on the return of the Governor from Karachi, the work of house-to-house visitation should be suspended ; they also suggested that two members of the Mahomedan community should be appointed for each street to accompany the Justices on their rounds, in the event of their prayer to the Governor being rejected. A long discussion on the various points raised ensued. General Gatacre repeatedly expressed his desire to meet the wishes of the community in every way, and particularly assured the deputation that every care should be taken not to violate the purdah system. But he pointed out that the orders of Government could not be suspended, in regard to one community, without suspending them for all. The General suggested various ways by which the objections of the deputation could, to some extent, be met, but when the Kazi was questioned on the subject, he would not give the assurances required by the committee. It was consequently found impossible to come to any understanding, and it is understood that, pending a reply from Government, the work of house-to-house inspection will be carried on as usual, the utmost care being taken not to interfere with the purdah system.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital seven patients, five died, and nine were discharged cured, leaving eighty-four under treatment. Nine patients were admitted into the Hindu Hospital, at Sussex Road, four died, and twenty-three remain under treatment. Six fresh cases were admitted into the Bapty Road Hospital, two died, and three were discharged cured, leaving twenty-three under treatment. There were five patients in the Khoja Hospital, three were admitted, and two died. One patient was admitted into the Port Trust Hospital, making a total of three patients under treatment. There were eighteen patients under treatment in the Parsee Fever Hospital, there being no fresh admissions nor deaths therein.

We regret to state that Mr. Arthur J. Brooks, coal broker, died on Sunday night of the pestilence. Four of his servants had been attacked on Cumballa Hill, and Mr. Brooks had ministered unto them. Only last week, it will be remembered, he was playing in the Tennis Tournament, and lost the Gymkhana Challenge Cup to his nephew, Mr. J. C. Brooks, with whom he should have played yesterday in the "doubles." His funeral last evening was attended by many well-known brokers and other friends.

Dr. Pollen, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Savile will begin visiting houses in the Nepean Sea Road and Walkeshwar to-morrow.

The daily returns of the Adamjee Peerbhoy Fever Hospital, Churney Road, during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, show :—New admissions, 2 ; died, 1 ; and remaining under treatment, 8.

1,407 persons left Bombay on Sunday and yesterday, by sea, for their native places.

240 passengers arrived in Bombay, on Sunday afternoon, by the steam-ship Bahaduri, while the steam-ship Dumra brought 175 persons on Saturday morning.

The following telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, dated 19th March, has been published :—"Your telegram of 17th March last. Fourteen days' quarantine imposed on cattle from Bombay Presidency."

CONDEMNED HOUSES.

Two houses, belonging to Hindus, at Girgaum and Dongrey Roads, were pulled down by the Municipality, on Sunday last.

Inspector Walton and some Native policemen rendered assitance to the Municipal authorities on Sunday morning in removing a woman, named Pumoobai, aged twenty-six years, suffering from plague, from her house, at Pirkhan Lane.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES FOR NOS. 7 AND 8 DISTRICTS.

At 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, General Gatacre and Mr. James met the Justices of the Peace residing in No. 7 (Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi) and No. 8 (Byculla) districts. The following justices were present :—No. 8. District.—Messrs. S. R. Bamonji, Haji Oomer Jamal, C. B. Hewett, Dhondooba Hanmuntrao, Samuel Issaji, J. MacDonald, Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, E. C. B. Acworth, J. A. Davar, Drs. R. Hakim, M. B. Kolab, H. N. Patak, F. N. Bisni, J. Izakiel, A. H. Deane, and Framji Shapurji. No. 7 District.—Messrs. S. M. Moses, C. W. Chitty, M. B. Barbhaya, C. N. Banaji, L. Penny, S. H. Nathan, D. Gostling, S. E. Warden, H. Bicknel, Hormusji Dadabhoy, A. F. Turner, Hajibhoy Lalji, K. R. Kama, P. R. Wilson, M. N. Wadia, and Furdunji M. Banaji. A large number of justices were present on the occasion, and General Gatacre, president of the Plague Committee, addressed them briefly, stating what kind of work was required of them, and how they were to carry out the same. Mr. James handed them a printed copy of the rules according to which the justices were to do their work, and also the form for submitting daily reports to the Plague Committee after the inspection was made.

General Gatacre said that he was glad to notice that they had all consented to take their own share in this work. Though it was not a pleasant work, he hoped the results would undoubtedly be successful. While performing the duty which they were asked to do, and which they had kindly agreed to perform, it was probable they would find one difficulty or another, and he was sure they would try to overcome such difficulties as only arose from caste prejudices, and one thing or another, as some uneducated people, without any motive to do harm, object to the plague-patients being removed to hospital and house-to-house visitation. At present the justices were asked to give such of their time as they could give the Committee without very great inconvenience. He fixed the time from 7 to 10 a.m., because this time would suit all the business men who had to attend to their own work after 10 o'clock. If they found any difficulty they could use their discretion, and might, if they chose, go any time during the day to visit houses. If it was done at an early part of the day he thought they would be able to send in their reports early, and the Committee would be in a position to communicate all returns and information on the subject to his Excellency the Governor, who wished to be daily informed of the work. Several suggestions had been drawn up by the Committee for the guidance of the justices, and one of them was most important. It was that justices should not go on their inspection without the staff and the attendants which it was proposed to give them. The importance of this point was that it was desirable to remove every chance of difficulty. It was possible that a patient was discovered in the morning, and when the same house was visited, immediately afterwards the sick person was not to be found there. They all knew there were some uneducated natives who objected to plague patients being conveyed to hospitals, or even the patient being looked at, or treated by anyone but a hakim. He knew some very good hakims, but with the experience they had gained in Hongkong and Bombay, it was not advisable to say that hakims could give their opinion as to the best way of treating a plague case. Taking the length of time the disease prevailed in Hongkong and Bombay they had had only a few months' experience—two years at the outset—which did not enable them to put down any reasonable data or statistics. While making the house-to-house visitation and removing patients to hospital, the justices would see that they used no such arguments, or did any such things, as would give the people the least cause to complain against or object the house-to-house visitation. The Government of India and his Excellency the Governor also had positively expressed their wishes that the gentlemen respect the feelings of the people, and not a single action of theirs would be such as to strengthen the objection to the inspection. They would, he hoped, act judiciously and discreetly in seeing that the privacy of Mahomedan women was not disturbed. Practically, the General summed up, they wanted that no difficulty should be allowed to grow. They were all desirous to assist the authorities and the people, and the customs of the latter would be treated with respect.

General Gatacre then showed the justices a map of the Island of Bombay, which was specially drawn up. The town was divided into ten districts each with a medical officer, to whom the justices and special constables (with the powers of a magistrate) would submit their daily reports.

Mr. L. Penny : How are we to know that we have to go to a particular street or road ?

The General : Dr. K. S. Saroff has undertaken the charge of this Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi district, and he will consult you, and give you the locality which may suit you.

Mr. James : Dr. Weir is here, and you may consult him.

General Gatacre : If you consult Dr. Weir, and tell him which place will be very convenient to you, that particular street will be assigned to you.

Mr. Gostling : Where is the hospital located ?

The General : It is not yet ready.

Mr. Gostling : Then we can't do much until it is ready ?

The General : The Churney Road Gardens Hospital is ready, and we can convey the patients there. The Municipality are asked to put up hospitals, and they are progressing well.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar, J.P., asked the General's permission to be excused from house-to-house visitation in one particular locality. He suggested that he should be allowed to visit the residence of Native seamen, known as Kharvas or serangs. He had some influence among them, and could induce them to go to hospital whenever there was a case of sickness.

The General said that that was the sort of thing they wanted. He wished the Native gentlemen to come forward and let the Committee know what special district they wanted where they could do real good work.

Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed and Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail made similar requests. The former's special ward was Mandvi, where a very large number of his castemen lived. If he went there he could persuade people and make them co-operate with Government and the authorities. He was put down to do work in Byculla ward, but it would be much better to assign Mandvi ward to him.

General Gatacre was very pleased to hear such a suggestion. Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed was transfered from Byculla to Mandvi ward.

HOSPITAL FOR MARWARIS.

The Committee met a deputation of gentlemen, representing the Marwari community, about five hunded of whom are now in Bombay. They deal principally in opium and cotton, and some are brokers. They intend to erect a hospital for the sick of their community. The hospital would be put up behind the Pinjarapole, opposite the temporary Bhuleshwar markets.

The Committee sanctioned the erection of such a hospital, subject to the representatives of the community giving a guarantee, that every sick man among them would be removed to that hospital, and provided the Committee approved of the site and the building.

ANOTHER JAIN HOSPITAL.

Mr. Damji Lakhmichand headed a deputation, representing that section of the Jain community, as did not worship idols, and requested the Plague Committee to permit them to erect a hospital for their community.

The Committee informed the deputation that there was a Jain hospital already at Arthur Road, and if they chose, a separate ward might be given them.

The deputation contended that there was no connection whatsoever between these communities, and they desired to put up a hospital at Chinchpogli.

The Committee sanctioned it on the usual terms, namely, that they must equip and fit up the hospital to the satisfaction of the Committee, and guaranteed that sick men of their community, who were hitherto being treated at home, were conveyed to this hospital. This the deputation undertook to do.

RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC MISSION AND DR. YERSIN.

The Russian Scientific Mission and Dr. Yersin waited upon the senior Member of Council, yesterday, at his bungalow, at Malabar Hill, and were received by the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, with whom they had a prolonged and pleasant interview. The Scientific Mission subsequently dined with Dr. Pollen and Mr. Playford Reynolds. They expect to remain in Bombay to study the outbreak scientifically for two or three months.

PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

As is well-known, new hospitals in various quarters of the city are gradually rising from the foundation, under the auspices and instigation of the Plague Committee. One such hospital is already almost in working order, and towards the end of the week several others may be expected to have attained the same stage of development. Meantime, there is plenty of room in the Grant Road, the Arthur Road, the Parel, Port Trust, and Parsee and Saheb's Servants Hospital. Some of these are not even quarter full, in spite of their being fully equipped with every requisite in the shape of nurses, medicines, and even luxuries. On Sunday, Dr. Pollen, on his rounds, found only nine patients at the Saheb Servant's Hospital, only six at the Port Trust Hospital, and plenty of room at the Grant Road, Camatipura, and Parel hospitals. Patients are apparently not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to fill these perfectly manned institutions. No doubt, when the justices set to work in real earnest, they may be able to unearth many cases, but with a happily diminishing and, let us hope, disappearing epidemic, it may be that the organization may be distanced by the retreat of the disease. At the same time, "prevention is better than cure," and the precautions now being taken will probably prevent a return of the calamity. At any rate, we must hope so.

IMMIGRATION INTO BOMBAY.

That the time has come when returning emigrants and reassured refugees should be carefully watched and examined, no one who has thought about the subject can seriously doubt. The examination of such persons need not necessarily be so strict as in the case of those quitting the sick city, but, in order to prevent greater infection, it is necessary that Bombay should take precautions against inroads of disease from the moffusil. Attention should be paid chiefly to arrivals by sea and rail, and the suggestion that Native craft should not be permitted to carry passengers from outlying sea coast ports to Bombay is by no means a bad one. We understand that the Collector visited Mody Bunder yesterday, in order to see what could be done to supervise arrivals, and that, with the assistance of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., and the B. I. S. N. Co., a system can be introduced which, without being vexatious, would be effective in preventing the plague being re-imported into Bombay from outside. Of course careful watch must be kept at all stations, and a suitable system of test as that ticket-bearers only passing the barriers would prevent flagrant plague cases being permitted to re-enter city limits. The Port Trust and Customs establishment could, no doubt, hold the shore and road land-lines against invasion.

THE DECREASE OF THE PLAGUE.

The Hindu prophecy, alluded to by Dr. Pollen in his address at the People's Library, the other day, to the effect that plague had begun to cease after the *holi*, seems in a fair way towards fulfilment. For in spite of the increase, which might have been expected from the strict examinations at the railways and bunders, and the detention of all suspected or suspicious cases within city limits, there has been a marked falling off in the number of deaths from plague during the last few days. No doubt, the increasing warmth of the atmosphere has had much to do with this.

HOLI FIRES BY PARSEES.

A correspondent at Nowsari states that, on Thursday last, being the Holi holiday, large fires were made in the streets according to ancient custom. But a novel feature in the bon-fires was that, on the recommendation of the authorities, the Parsee streets also blazed with Holi fires. The police collected fuel from every Parsee house, and in the evening ignited fires in holes made in the streets. Many Parsees cheerfully rendered assistance in this work of fumigation and disinfection, while others held aloof, on the ground that it was contrary to their religion to do so. The Foujdar went the round of the streets, and satisfied himself that each street had its fire in accordance with the wishes of the authorities, and later in the evening, the Suba Saheb and Police Superintendent also went through the streets to see that the fires were blazing properly. The Hindus were surprised at being told that the Parsees were burning Holi fires. Many of them visited the Parsee quarters through curiosity and saw the novel sight.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY DOCTOR.

Dr. Abraham Hyem, who was admitted into the Jain Hospital on Sunday before last, died there early on Saturday morning. The deceased had been inoculated with Dr. Yersin's serum, and was under the treatment of Dr. Vajairam S. Divan and Dr. Purshotum Daoda, who did their best to save his life.

THE EPIDEMIC AT MULHAD.

The plague has again appeared at Mulhad, where many Passee and Hindu residents of Bombay have sought temporary refuge. On Saturday last, there were seven cases of plague in the suburb.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S LYMPH.

The number of persons who apply for inoculation with Professor Haffkine's protective lymph continues undiminished. On Thursday last, two Khoja ladies were inoculated with the lymph, being probably the first Mahomedan ladies who obtained the benefit of the prophylactic. On Friday, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and his sons, and several other Khoja gentlemen were inoculated. On Saturday morning last, the Professor, accompanied by Dr. Bannerman, proceeded to Bandora, where he inoculated about one hundred persons in the Municipal Offices. He next proceeded to Andheri, where about forty people were inoculated at the Railway station.

THE KHOJA PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The special plague hospital for Khojas is getting into general favour under the able and energetic superintendence of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, who, with the assistance of Dr. Rajab Ali, and the nurse, Miss Whittenbury, is doing his best to minister to the comfort and well-being of his patients. A Khoja lady, a relative of Mr. Sulleman Somjee, who had been ill with the plague, at Versova, for about three weeks, was taken to the Khoja Hospital in Bombay, where she recovered under kind and careful treatment; and Mr. Sulleman writes to the Gujerati papers to tender his grateful thanks for the recovery to the management of the hospital.

THANA.

A correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—It is stated that due notice will be given to the residents of Thana, from time to time, of Dr. Haffkine's coming to Bandora station, where the men who wish to have the operation of inoculation performed on them should present themselves. The chief inspector of the Plague Committee has been beaten in Rama Mhadik Street for entering the house of one Jamnadas Bhaidas, while on plague duty, on Friday last. Jamnadas was arrested and liberated on bail (through his pleader Mr. Luxumanrao Joglekar), by the first-class special plague magistrate of Thana. The police are, in the meantime, making enquiries in order to find out the accomplices of the accused person.—A large and influential meeting of all the Musalmans of Thana was held in the Jooma Musjid, last night, and an Urdu memorial made by Kazi Mahamed Ismail Mheri of Bombay, in order to forward it to Government in connection with the bubonic plague, was read and adopted. It was also resolved that the memorial should be signed by all the Musalman inhabitants of Thana, as requested, and submit (through the Kazi Saheb) the same to Government. After this, the meeting was dispersed.—With reference to the former statement made by the *Arunodaya*, regarding the Versoa rioting case, the same paper (published to-day), reports that the case in question has not been decided as yet. It is being tried in the court of the district magistrate at Andheri. There were three new cases and eight deaths yesterday. There are now twenty-two patients in the Municipal Segregation Hospital, Thana.

DAMAUN.

Another corpse was found in Damaun, on Saturday, near the tank built by Shet Candass Narrondass, of Bombay, opposite Shunker's temple, in Lower Damaun, and was ordered to be cremated.—The infant son of Mr. Kikabhai Motilal died of fever, and the same evening, in Lower Damaun, where the parents had removed from Vania Vad for segregation, only an hour previously a Bania, residing at Vania Vad, was attacked with bubonic fever and removed to the plague-hospital at Marwar. The child of a Portuguese, residing near the Lower Damaun markets, was attacked with fever on Saturday morning, and died in the evening. Another Bania of Vania Vad, who was sent to the plague hospital, died on Sunday morning. All the Banias of Lower Damaun except five or six have left, many for Bombay, and some for other places.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m., 20th March, to 7 a.m., 21st March, two patients have been admitted, one died, one discharged cured, two canvalescent, leaving twenty-one under treatment.

From 7 a.m., 21st March, to 7 a.m., 22nd March, nine have been admitted, four died, four discharged cured, two canvalescent, and twenty-five are under treatment.

A PETITION FROM POONA.

The following petition from various inhabitants of Poona city has been sent to the Governor-in-Council:—

The elaborate and unpalatable procedure of the English soldiers entering Hindu houses or breaking closed shops is not at all necessary. The object of all this is simply to avoid any one secreting a plague-case, and had Government been informed of the custom of the people, they would not have resorted to the present harsh process, which had compelled one-fourth of the population of Poona, and mostly the whole body of respectable women, to leave the place. The Hindu custom is not to take food until a dead body in the house, and even in the lane, is removed to the place of cremation. Your Excellency has passed a rule that every death must be registered before the removal of the corpse. If the death be from the plague-unreported, the relations or householders become liable to be fined, and that is what should be done. All the present show of military force and entrance by military men into private dwellings and opening of locked places, unknown to Hindus from the creation of the world, should be done away with. Unless this is done Poona will not become inhabited again, and the plague will not disappear, unless there is a down pour of rain and consequent purification of the climate. The anxiety the people labour under, the mortification of seeing their houses forcibly entered into, and many such things, will enhance the plague rather than decrease it.

We, therefore, pray that your Excellency will be pleased to stop the present search by military men which cannot have a better effect than the enforcement of the rule, to give information of every plague case. As different sections of the community have got their own plague hospitals, there will be no reluctance to take the plague-stricken thereto, in compliance with the wishes of Government, although the disappearance of the plague is more in the hands of God, than in the adoption of human methods. We are sure that two good showers of rain next month would wash away the plague.

In the Suburban Municipality, no entrance into or search of bungalows, as is done in the city, is permitted. The same indulgence should be allowed to sirdars, magistrates, Municipal commissioners, respectable bankers, inamdars, and jehagirdars, residents in the city, and thus the Government, we hope, will show that there are in the town some men who can be trusted.—We beg, &c.,

VITHAL VENKATESH JOSHI, and others.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rawiwar	6	3
Ghorpade	1	1
Rastia	6	1
Kasba	8	1
Narayan	4	1
Sukerwar	5	1
Ganesh	2	0
Bhowani	6	0
Nana	2	0
Vetal	3	0
Shanwar	2	0
Bhamburda	1	0
Sudaseo	1	0
Somwar	1	0
Budwar	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	29
Total	48	37

The total mortality from all causes was 50.

The City Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m., on Sunday, show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Vetal	1	0
Rastia	3	1
Sukerwar	6	0
Rawiwar	4	1
Somwar	1	0
Budwar	2	0
Ganesh	2	0
Kasba	8	3
Narayen	2	0
Gunj	1	0
Nana	1	0
Mangalwar	1	0
Nihal	1	0
Bhowani	1	0
Bhamburda	1	1
Shanwar	1	1
Plague Hospital	0	16
Total	36	23
Total up to date	958	714*

*281 males, 343, females and 90 children. 390 Local and 24 imported.

The total mortality from all causes was 51.

Surgeon-Major Donnett having recovered was discharged from the Sassoon Hospital on the 20th and is quarantined for the next ten days in his own house.

Sheik Abdool Sheik Rahiman, Bapu Sadoo and Hanmantrao, Hindoos, were found affected with the disease and sent to the plague hospital from the Camp. One of them, namely, Hanmantro, died on the 20th.

Gangabai kom Kasiram and Kasibai kom Naroo, residing respectively at Yerrowda and the Civil Lines who were sent to the Plague Hospital suffering from the plague, died on the 20th and 21st March, 1897.

It is said that a further call for volunteers has been made among the British troops, and that it has been heartily responded to. The number of search parties will amount to sixty.

The house to house visitation now being carried on in the City and Cantonment will be extended to the Suburban Municipal District, and will be conducted on similar lines to those already going on.—*Herald*

SIND.

THE WORKING OF PRIVATE PLAGUE HOSPITALS IN KARACHI.

The Karachi plague returns of Thursday showed 42 new cases and 25 deaths. The Mahomedans lost 22 in the Lyari alone. The death of a Jew from plague is recorded at Keamari where much anxiety is felt, the plague having evidently taken a firm footing. Manora shows one death, and Keamari 4.

Hospitals are being started by the Khojahs, Memnos, Serais, and Runchores, under private practitioners, all having segregation huts erected close by the hospitals. It is feared that none of these private hospitals will work successfully, as no proper nursing arrangements are practicable at them. The Parsi hospital, which as yet has had no patients, is quite the best appointed of all the private hospitals. The Civil hospital has 62 patients and yesterday 14 convalescents were sent on to the Lady Dufferin Hospital.

BHAYNDAR AND GORAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the authorities would do well to take care of those villages which are yet free from the plague, but about which it cannot be predicted, that they will ever remain so, it being known that their condition is far from sanitary. The question is, what should be done? To my mind, the dwellings should be examined, their surroundings improved, all dirt and filth, either removed to some distance from the habitations, or destroyed by fire. The drinking water should be examined, and where necessary, purified by chimicals or drugs. "Prevention is better than cure," and on this principle, I beg strongly to advocate precautionary and preventive measures—measures that should be taken in hand before the pestilence settles upon a village and does havoc amongst its inhabitants. I am told that when the plague broke out in Bhayndar, nobody in authority moved in the direction of arresting its progress, until the pestilence struck down many valuable lives. That the tragic fate of Bhayndar may not be repeated elsewhere, this communication has been addressed to you with the fervent hope that the condition of the unaffected villages or hamlets may receive timely attention.—Yours, &c.,

GORAI.

A LADY DOCTOR WANTED AT KALYAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly make room for the following few lines in your today's issue, and bring to the notice of the Government authorities the just and reasonable complaint of the public. At present, as you know, all the passengers travelling by down trains are daily examined at Kalyan and at other junction stations. In consequence of this inspection, lady-passengers experience much inconvenience owing to the absence of a lady-doctor. Some ladies, according to the custom of their caste, think it an insult to suffer themselves to be examined by a male doctor. I think, and every body will also think, that it is absolutely necessary that Government should make some arrangement in this direction, and remove the cause of complaint of the public. By-the-bye, I take this opportunity to suggest that season ticket-holders, who go to Bombay for their daily work, should be exempted from such examination, because people alighting at Demauli and other stations near Kalyan are not at all examined, and it is difficult to see why the rule of medical inspection is made applicable only to the residents of Kalyan. I think it is sufficient if the passengers travelling beyond Kalyan are examined. By doing so, the object of preventing the spread of the plague can be accomplished. In conclusion, the public will be laid under the infinite obligation of the Government, if their request is complied with.—Yours, &c.,

G. R. M.

HOW PLAGUE WAS TREATED IN 1815.

I chanced the other day on a little book in a public liberary, that cannot fail to interest at a time like this, writes a contributor to an upcountry contemporavy. It is a *History of the Plague* as it appeared in Malta and the Ionion Islands, written by J. D. Tully, Esq., Surgeon to the Forces, who was placed at the head of the Board of Health for the suppression of the plague. The book is probably long out of print and forgotten, seeing that it was reprinted in 1837 at the Agra Press. It is remarkable to find that only now after some months of fruitless endeavours the authorities at Bombay are in many ways going back to the measures adopted by the author in 1815. The book begins with a brief history of the several introductions of the plague into Malta, written chiefly with a view to prove the doctrine—apparently then disputed, that the disease is propagated by a specific virus, and communicated only by contact with infected persons or things. An account of the last of these outbreaks in 1813 is interesting. The Plague was raging in the Levant. Malta however, then the chief emporium of commerce in the Mediterranean, was thought safe, so stringent were its quarantine regulations. A privateer sailed into the harbour, after cruising off Alexandria, and brought with it her a captured ship on with plague had appeared. The authorities prevented the ship's coming near the shore, but they could not prevent some infected bales being smuggled into the town, and from this centre the disease insidiously spread in many direction before its serious nature was discovered. Prompt measures were at once taken. Places of public resort were closed. The city was divided into districts, each under the superintendence of responsible officials, and general directions for health were promulgated. Among other things it was ordered that one individual only from each unsuspected family was to go to market, and to avoid all possible contact with people in the markets, and with each. Unfortunately there was disunion in the Board itself, and the inhabitants recklessly evaded the regulations. Then it was that Government saw that half measures were useless. It was ordered under penalty of death that heads of families should make an immediate report of the slightest sickness in the house: and the concealment of illness was made a capital offence. These measures succeeded, except in one of the suburbs, the Casal Curmi. Here the inhabitants persisted in defying the authorities, and what was worse engaged in plundering and smuggling infected goods from the city. Sir Thomas Maitland was made Governor of Malta in October 1813, and he soon put a stop to the further increase of plague. His system was as novel as simple. He built double walls all round the suburb and placed a military cordon without its walls—thus absolutely shutting off all communications from outside and "converting a populous country town into a species of lazaretto." The concealment of goods was made a capital offence.

The plague having no outlet was soon stamped out. The sequel is equally instructive. All the time the plague raged in Malta the neighbouring island of Gozo was free, thanks to the close quarantine that absolutely prevented communication between the islands. But no sooner was Malta declared free of plague than it appeared in Gozo to the utter consternation of the people—who however, warned by the fate of Malta, were so prompt in their measures of segregation that they were rid of it at the expense of ninety victims. The way it got into Gozo was this. While the plague wat at its height in Malta, a native of Gozo living in Casal Curmi concealed a smuggled box of wearing apparel outside the town, before the place had been invested by the military and walled in. He escaped sickness himself, and after quarantine regulations had been removed, he recovered this box and brought it over to Gozo. This was on February 22nd, 1814. Three days afterwards he died suddenly. No one suspected plague, for that had ceased—and the body was publicly buried. Within a week after, half a dozen deaths among the man's family and acquaintances left no room for doubt.

The rest of the book deals with the author's personal experiences in the outbreaks that occurred in the following years in various parts of the Ionian Islands. And the importance of the narrative is increased by the fact that it is practically an official report written by the officer under whose eyes and by whose orders preventive measures were carried out. It will be enough here to take one or two instances as illustrating the scheme of action which was the same in each village or district affected.

It was officially announced that plague had broken out in the capital. At once a military cordon was thrown round the town preventing all ingress or egress. The next thing was to ascertain the exact position of affairs. The city was divided into districts, each under a medical officer, whose duty it was to visit each house daily. Every householder was ordered under most severe penalties to affix to his door a correct list of all persons inside, including servants.

The next step was to insolate the sick, and all who could be suspected of infection from their connection or propinquity with them. "It was an axiom in plague that to rid a community, of this disease it was alone necessary to have recourse to the seclusion and separation of the infected and suspected; but that, unless this was securely done, we were labouring in vain: and that this, and this alone, was the grand secret in the eradication of plague. Almost equally important was the supervision of the subordinates. Experience showed to the author "that nothing short of the jealous eye of authority and the overawing presence of a military thrown up to every door in an infected town could every ensure safety or guarantee the due fulfilment of (preventive) measures." . . . Nothing can render a quarantine more efficient than the removal of every possibility of infringing established rules: in fact "it should be received as a plague maxim to trust to no man." All this was only done by establishing and enforcing, in the clearest and strictest manner, a firm and united chain of responsibility, every link of which was jealously guarded by the eye of authority.

The numbers of hospitals were dismissed, so as to concentrate the sick. The troops were thrown into the town and guards placed in each street. Camps were formed for the segregation of suspected persons. All communication between houses was prohibited, and to prevent any mistake, the doors of the houses were locked every evening before sunset and opened after sunrise for ventilation, and to receive supplies, says the author:—"So jealous was I of the performance of this duty that it was invariably executed in the presence of an officer of health, and further when the nature of the building led me to apprehend danger by means of the windows I then caused them to be barred" . . . . "Thus it might be said that the plague was hermetically sealed."

The inhabitants were also made to wash their furniture and clothes and dry them in the sun at the back of their houses—and to sweep up in front to keep them in exercise, and were cautioned against going barefoot when so engaged. Dogs and poultry were destroyed unless they could be kept in confinement. Infected houses were lime washed, and every rag of susceptible matter wherever found removed and destroyed. It was not surprising that this treatment soon had the desired effect. The capital was free, but several outlaying villages and islands had still to be dealt with.

The strictest discipline throughout was enforced. The expurgators—the persons employed in carrying the sick, and purifying suspected goods were a special object of attention. They were considered "more dangerous than the plague itself—being in fact so many vehicles of contagion." Consequently they were never left alone. They lived in a special house and were always under a military guard even while performing their duties. The penalty of their communicating with any one was death and it appears to have been carried out. Most of these persons had previously had the plague in Malta or Smyrna. And from their absolute immunity from sickness though hourly exposed to contagion, the author draws the inference that the disease does not attack the individual a second time. The mortality on the other hand among those of the expurgators who had not been previously attacked was very high. On the other hand, the large number of troops employed escaped almost scot free; the only instances of attack were traced to actual contact with infected persons or goods. Thus on one occasion a guard plundered a house in which plague had occurred. Those that did not die of the disease seem to have been shot—*pour encourageres autres no doubt.*

Want of space, prevents me from citing what was done in other parts of the island—the system was much the same—military cordons, segregation of sick and suspected—cleansing of all susceptible matter. Over and over again it was proved how disastrous were the results where regulations were evaded, especially from the concealment of infected property. And the author again and again insists on the fact that the greatest danger arises not from infected persons, but from infected goods.

It is so easy, too, to render them safe. All that is necessary is the combined or even individual action of air and water. The tents that were used in the hospital camps were immersed in the sea and then thoroughly dried in the sun, and rendered thereby safe, and were safely used by the troops. Those whose duties brought them into actual contact with the sick were advised to smear themselves freely with oil and to wear tarred dresses and to wash as often as possible.

As for prophylactics, the author says these are unnecessary, for as long as there is no personal contact with things infected there is no danger, but three things to be avoided in time of plague as at all times are cold, intemperance and fear.

On the subject of quarantine the author has some weighty observations. The disease in persons shows itself in a very few days after contagion, hence to prolong their segregation is absurd. Infected goods, on the other hand, can be disinfected quickly, mere exposure to the sun being enough. To inflict therefore a protracted quarantine is not only unnecessary, but actually harmful and dangerous. The only reason why protracted periods were ever introduced was because it was feared that the officials engaged in the work were lax and carless, and the further delay might be therefore, it was hoped, make amends. But as sure are quarantine is irksome and stringent, and therefore seriously harmful to trade so sure is it that attempts at smuggling will be resorted to, and while the community is sleeping secure, relying on the quarantine regulations to keep out disease, owing to those very regulations pressing too hardly the seeds of plague may have been smuggled in and disseminated far and wide. There does not seem to be much about the plague unknown in 1837 that is now known. Dr. Tully did not speak about "the bacillus," but he expressed much the same in the words "specific virus of plague." On other points has science really made much advance! How does the system of prevention and eradication adopted to-day in Bombay bear comparison with that used eighty-two years ago? Time alone will tell.

"DURMUKHA," OR SOUR-FACED YEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anything that can dispel the gloom, the fear, and the panic which now overhangs the stricken city, as well as the Presidency towns, is most welcome, and so is the astrologer's assurance, published in a Madras paper, of our speedy deliverance. Why the distant planets cannot settle their differences quietly without dragging the innocent mortals on this poor little orb of ours into the strife, can only be satisfactorily accounted for by the "Sons of Urania" who are in the secret. Much that is veiled from human knowledge still continues to regulate our destinies. The present struggle itself is against "an invisible foe," as H. E. Lord Sandhurst has aptly termed the scourge. The mysterious law of periodicity,—of which the science of political and social economy takes cognizance, is said to be, in some unaccountable way yet to be traced, responsible for the increase, at measurable intervals, in the number of marriages and suicides, for the booms and crises in industry and commerce, and for many other social phenomena. This is more or less intelligible. Certain events seem as if predestined to reappear at fixed intervals, and the *Brihaspatichakra* or 60 years' cycle of Indian Astronomy no doubt takes cognizance of this law of periodicity. Each year in this cycle is named, and the nomenclature, though in some cases not very clear, is characteristic of the events, good or bad, which, from oft-repeated observations, have been known to recur at intervals more or less fixed. For instance, the present Hindu shaka or year 1818 (1896-97 A. D.), which expires on the 2nd of April, is nicknamed "Durmukha," *i. e.* of a sullen or sour countenance or temper; and sullen in all conscience it has actually proved to be. Sixty years back the same "Durmukha" year ushered in the famine in Bengal, which carried off eight hundred thousand souls. Two decades later, the year 1857 brought about the carnage of the sepoy Mutiny. The end of the following two decades 1876-77 witnessed the swallowing up within three hours of upwards of one hundred thousand human beings—not to speak of cattle—by the terrible storm floods in the same Presidency. Many who were spared by the swollen waters then succumbed to cholera, which followed in the wake of the floods. The same inauspicious year had to answer for the drought which threw out of cultivation over two million acres of land in Southern India entailing a loss of humanlife computed at 8½ millions. Another two decades brings us down to the present ill-omened "Durmukha" year culminating in a terrible famine, the area of which disfigures the whole map of India. The plague, following the track of the famine, fills up the bitter cup of disaster. It would be a curious and interesting study, if historians and antiquarians could give us a record of the preceding cycle for the periods culminating with the years 1737, 1757, 1777, and 1797. With all the resources of civilization at the disposal of our strong and beneficent Government during this cycle of sixty years under the auspicious reign of our beloved sovereign, the malignant influences, mysteriously operating in our midst, which come to a head every twenty years, have not been modified to any great extent though herculean efforts have and are being put forth to alter the existing environments. One thing is clear: the climax of this periodicity can be foreseen, at any rate, with as much certainty as the booms and crises the Economists speak of. There is thus hope, that with larger experience and yet greater and strenuous exertions in changing the physical and moral aspects of the country—as far as lies within human power—the malignant influences which are closer to us than either Mars, Jupiter or Saturn, can be appreciably modified in the interests of humanity. For our speedy deliverance from the plague the Astrologer of Madras asks us to worship the wheel of the nine planets. Let us all do so, but let the wheel be the WHEEL of PROGRESS in the hand of SCIENCE and let the priests be the staunch devotees of science in her *manifold moods* and aspects!—Yours, &c.,

ANANDRAO R. TALCHERKAR.

Malad, March 22.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 22nd OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk fall at Delhi, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and about Allahabad, and highest in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at several of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Khandwa, and 14 at Akola and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is in very large defect of the normal at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi and Agra, and the minimum in large excess at Bangalore, Khandwa and Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Bellary and the lowest 55° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Karachi, Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Raipur and Belgaum, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Delhi and Jubbulpore, and a few drops at Allahabad. The depression which was near Lahore yesterday has moved south-eastwards and now lies near Allahabad. In consequence of this, the weather all over the country lying to the north of latitude 16° is at present unsettled, but will clear as the disturbance passes away further and further eastwards.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 22.

Monday:—The barometer has recovered slightly but very rapidly over the Punjab and Rajputana, but fallen nearly in all other places. The depression noticed over the North-West Provinces has grown deeper, while that over the Punjab has filled up. The centre of the depression being over Allahabad where the barometer reads two-tenths of an inch below normal. Winds are cyclonic over the Gangetic Plain, northerly over North-West India, westerly to northerly over Western India and Southerly to south-easterly over Bengal and west of the bay. The force is still fresh in some north-western and central stations. The mean temperature has practically fallen everywhere, the fall having been rapid over Bengal, North-West Provinces, Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. The hottest area is now in Upper Burma, where Mandalay reports a maximum of a hundred and five degrees. Rain in small amounts has fallen over a large part of Northern India and at one or two stations in Central Provinces. Ranikhet has received over one inch; and Srinagar, Chakrata, Mussoorie, Hazaribagh, Silchar and Barisal over half an inch. Elsewhere the amounts are generally one-third of an inch or less.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE announcement regarding the official rate of exchange for the ensuing year did not affect the Calcutta market. Rates firmed up.

MAJOR HAWKES, Assistant Commissary-General, has been appointed Commissary-General for Transport, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Eliot, resigned.

THE Bengal Government, in their last monthly report to the Government of India, regarding famine in the Patna Division, notice that the mortality in Behar is below the normal and much below that of the preceding year.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has supplemented the previous plague notifications by rules for dealing with the first appearance of the disease in mofussil towns and villages as well as in Calcutta. The main principle is the prompt segregation of patients and destruction of infected material.

IT is understood that Mr. Udny's meeting with General Ghulam Hyder, at Dakka, regarding the Mohmand demarcation, was a very friendly one, but the difficulties of the position were recognised on both sides. With alarm spreading in Afghanistan, regarding importation of plague from India, it is possible the delimitation of the border will have to be postponed, but nothing definite is yet settled.

THE season report for the past week shows that 3,060,000 persons are being relieved, a reduction of 72,000 as compared with the previous week Bengal, however, shows an increase of 42,000, the Central Provinces an increase of nearly 40,000, and Bombay and the Punjab an increase of 13,000 each.

IN the North-West Provinces and Oudh the number on relief-works fell by 57,223 during the week ending Wednesday last. The official report states that "the decrease in numbers on relief is partly due to the employment of the people in harvesting the crops and partly to the reduction of the famine wage in consequence of easier prices."

CALCUTTA has long maintained an institution for European and Eurasian women, widely and deservedly known as the Fendall Protestant Home. The Lady Superintendent has sent out an appeal for Rs. 7,000 for urgently needed repairs to the premises, which have been only once in the builders' hands in nineteen years. It is also stated that a regular monthly subscription of Rs. 15 meets the cost of maintaining one woman in the Home. Situations were found for two of the inmates last year, and one inmate was married. The public is further asked to help the women with orders for plain needlework.

THE Oudh Branch of the N.-W. P. and Oudh Famine Committee have up to date made the following distributions among districts, for the purposes of supplementing the subsistence ration, providing clothing, and relieving the respectable poor whose position precludes them from working: Hardoi, Rs. 22,450; Lucknow City, Rs. 12,000; Lucknow District, Rs. 5,900; Rai Bareilly, Rs. 10,400; Sitapur, Rs. 7,300; Partabgarh, Rs. 4,750; Unao, Rs. 6,400; Bara Banki, Rs. 3,150; Gonda, Rs. 2,500; Sultanpur, Rs. 2,500; Fyzabad, Rs. 3,300; Kheri, Rs. 1,700; total Rs. 82,350. The Committee has also alloted to Colonel Pulford, R. E., Rs. 17,000 for clothing, &c., for the relief-workers in his circle: a total of Rs. 99,350.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE is about to submit to the Government of India a scheme for the radical reform of the municipal constitution. It is proposed to leave the number of Commissioners as at present, but the duties of the general body will be confined, as in Bombay, to dealing with the budget and large projects laid before them. The actual work of the town will be in the hands of a council of twelve and of the chairman. The duties of the chairman will be defined in the law and the every day work will rest with him and his staff. Where more important matters have to be disposed of, he will require the sanction of the Council. By this arrangement delays, caused by meddlesome interference, will be avoided, and definite responsibility will be fixed upon individuals. The scheme will command the complete approval of all thoughtful citizens, who have grown weary of the present system of municipal government, or rather misgovernment, in Calcutta.

THE action taken by the Western Indian Turf Club in the matter of the proposed Indian Jockey Club, it is understood, is simply that the W. I. T. C. have asked the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club for an expression of their views as to the formation of such a club. The idea seems to have got abroad that amalgamation of the two existing clubs has been proposed, but this is not the case. In fact such amalgamation would not be desirable, for there would be insuperable difficulties as regards the funds, while the objection of even one member on either side would probably be sufficient legally to prevent such a step being taken. As we have all along urged, the best method is for the W. I. T. C. to follow the lead of Madras and accept the C. T. C. rules of racing. When this has been done, it will be possible to form an Indian Jockey Club representative of all India, the number of members being limited, say, to fifty, from which a small executive body would be chosen, in which would be invested all legislative power and control over racing. This body would make and amend all racing laws, appoint and pay all necessary officials, issue the *Racing Calendar*, and grant certificates and licenses. The two existing clubs in Calcutta and in Bombay would still remain to conduct their own meetings, and their funds would not be interfered with.

WITH Colonel Ottley invalided after two months of really hard labour as Honorary Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund, and with the majority of the members of the Central Committee on the eve of leaving Calcutta, writes a correspondent, the question of administering the Fund becomes one of serious moment. The Central Committee was originally chosen as representing all the provinces of India, and the various classes of the community. The exclusion of any representative of the Press of India, European or Native, was a sign of weakness on the part of those who had the first control of the movement to succour the distressed population in the famine area, for it seemed to indicate a spirit of distrust among those who were setting the machinery in motion. That, however, was a small matter after all: the committee had men of practical ideas on its list, and the public were content. Now, however, it is about to dwindle down to very small dimentions indeed. Sir John Woodburn and Mr. Holderness, Famine Secretary to the Government of India, will leave next week for Simla; Mr. H. M. James will return to Sind, the Maharaja of Durbhunga to Behar, the Chief of Loharu to the Punjab, Pandit Bishambar Nath to the North-West Provinces, Mr. Ananda Charlu to Madras, Mr. Sayani to Bombay, Mr. Bhuskute to the Central Provinces. This leaves the Bengal representatives alone to form the committee. Of these, Mr. Playfair, Mr. C. H. Moore, and the Archdeacon of Calcutta are going home; Mr. Finucane will remain until the Lieutenant-Governer goes up to Darjeeling. Raja Peary-Mohan Mukharji, Mr. Lawrie Johnstone, Mr. Finney, Mr. Wallis, and Mr. Joy Gobind Law, will therefore eventually be left to support the chairman, Sir Francis Maclean. Under these circumstances it has been wisely decided that the committee shall make a big distribution on Monday next, while all the members are together. They are in a position now to weigh fairly well the requirements of each, and following the Indian method of calculation they might distribute anna-shares. In that case, however large may be the amount eventually received, every province would get a fair allowance. It is now expected that one crore and thirty lakhs, if not 1¼ crore, will eventually be received.

IN answer to a question by Sir H. Meysey Thompson, in the House of Commons, on Feb. 25, Lord George Hamilton said:—The only coins which have been struck at the Indian Mints since June, 1893 (with the exception of the coinage of silver in transit at that time) are (1) silver coins representing fractions of the rupee, to the value of Rx 504,624; (2) copper coins for the Indian Government, for Native States, for the British East Africa Company, and for the Straits and Ceylon Governments; (3) British dollars, for Eastern trade, at the request of the Colonial Office.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

THE Royal Commission on the administration of the expenditure of India held another sitting on Wednesday, February 24th, Lord Welby presiding.

Sir Henry Waterfield, Secretary in the Financial Department of the India Office, was further re-examined. Asked to describe the system of purchase in the old local army of India, he said the system consisted in the officers of a regiment contributing from time to time sums of money towards the purchase of the retirement of their seniors for which sums they hoped to receive an equivalent in the shape of actual promotion, immediate or prospective, and by the receipt of a similar contribution in the event of their own retirement. This practice was virtually abolished by the measures connected with the formation of the staff Corps and the reorganisation of the Indian Army. Although Lord Cranworth's Commission did not consider this to be an infringement of the guarantee, the Secretary of State directed that in each case an account should be prepared, showing on the one hand the amount so contributed, and on the other hand the money value of the advance in the rank or position obtained and of any bonus or special annuity given on the officer's retirement; and the difference was paid to each officer from Indian revenues, on his resignation of the service, if he were then below the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel or of Colonel-Commandant, if in the Artillery or Engineers. With reference to Sir Edwin Collen's answer, that the average service of men in India was 5½ years, witness pointed out that the basis of calculation by which he arrived at that figure, had no regard to the number of long service men in India. The figures relating to the point showed the average age of men to India was 24—equal to 5½ years' service for men enlisted between 18 and 19, of which four years would be over the age of 20. Sir Ralph Knox, witness added, in his evidence gave ages which produced an average age of 25 3-4 or 5½ years for service in India after the age of 20 The further statement of Sir Ralph Knox that he would admit £50,000 as the excess in the cost of transport owing to short service, witness thought a liberal estimate. He put the increase at £40,000; but under this head there had been a reduction form other causes of £70,000. As to the perak expedition, the whole cost of which was charged, it had been stated to India, witness stated that India bore the ordinary, and the colonial Government the extra expenses. Regarding the views of the Government of India on the question of the division of the cost when troops on the Indian establishment were employed in expeditions out of India, he said India objected to bearing any part of the expenses of troops employed out of India, for purely imperial services, on the ground of the want of reciprocity, inasmuch as India was charged with the whole cost of troops needed for an emergency in India from the day that they quited England, as well as with the cost of training them for service. Among the reasons he gave in support of this view were that by Act of Parliament, Indian revenues could not, without special sanction, be applied to the payment of troops out of India, that India, while denuded of troops, needed for the establishment, was incurring risks; that, politically, it was inexpedient to encourage the belief that wars could be waged in other countries at India's expense; and that countries with representative institutions were not so treated. India was willing when she could to lend the troops for which she had undergone the expense of training and for whom, as in the native army, she would have to bear the cost of ordinary pensions; but she objected to going further unless, as in the case of danger to the Suez Canal, her own interests were threatened. He did not think India complained that there was no reciprocity if occasions arose, but that the occasion always arose on one side, and that during the last 40 years there had been no reciprocity on the other. Another point which he wished to make was that while India was charged with the training expenses of the troops that she borrowed, England paid nothing for the training expenses of the men she borrowed from India. When the great increase in the strength of the infantry depots was occasioned by the demands of India during the Mutiny, the East India Company was charged with the increased additional expense of the men, but not with departmental expenses. With regard to the statement that when soldiers went out to India, after a long training, England had to bear much more than the payment for six months, he said the recruitment was not especially for India but for the army generally. If it happened that the British Government had to train the soldier an unusually long time, India only obtained four or five instead of six or seven years' service from the man, and then had to pay for bringing him home and procuring another. It was true, however, that if the man had only a comparatively short period to serve the full cost of training was not paid. The statement that India bore the pay of the whole of the troops borrowed during the Mutiny, from the date of their arrival in India, was correct as regarded the troops on their way to China; but the pay of the bulk of the regiments sent from England was charged from the date of embarkation. Questioned as to what England would gain in home Military expenses if India did not belong to us, he said that that if the expense of recruiting the British Army in India was £1,100,000, the saving, to each country, resulting from not incurring that charge, would be equal. One-half of this charge, or £550,000, was equal to a capitation rate of £7-10 on 73,333 men, so that the calculation, for what it was worth, seemed to justify the existing arrangement. Lord Wolseley, when giving evidence, stated that the very great navy we maintained was due to our possession of India; but witness pointed out that if India were in the hands of a foreign power we should need a still larger navy to protect our eastern trade. As to another statement of Lord Wolseley's, that if it were not for India we should not need to have troops in Egypt, or perhaps Malta, he asserted that while England, having India tried to discharge her duty to India, she certainly had acquired and held India for her own, and not for India's sake. Witness next dealt with the arrangements between the Admiralty and the India Office with regard to docking expenses. Arrangements had been made with the Admiralty that in addition to the actual disbursements for labour and materials, in connection with Government vessels in Indian docks, 10 per cent. should be added in all claims for dockyard labour and stores, including coals and 2 1-2 per cent. on victualling yard labour and stores. The six vessels forming the India squadron were to have the free use of the dockyard; and for the three employed exclusively in the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters India was also to pay the expense of labour incurred and materials supplied as well as of the coals consumed. Lord Gilford's Committee, appointed in 1889 to determine the commuted rates which India should pay to cover the working expenses of the service, stated that charges of the dockyard victualling yards were meant to represent the extra cost, which would not have been incurred but for the work to the Indian troopships; but that a similar course had not been followed in regard to the rate charged for the loan of a ship to the Admiralty, or for the conveyance of Imperial passengers. They considered that only actual extra outlay should be charged in both cases. In agreeing to this the Indian office abandoned all ordinary expenses incurred on behalf of the British Government, in return for the ordinary facilities rendered by the British dockyards to the troopships. As the trooping service was now given up, there was no longer any opportunity for India to receive in English dockyards reciprocal treatment; an allowance on this account ought in some manner or other to be given to India. Otherwise she suffered in a two-fold manner; giving docking facilities while he had no vessels to receive similar treatment in return, being allowed only to charge extra cost for the loan of a ship or the conveyance of a passenger while getting no corresponding receipt.

Do you wish to say anything more about the relative duties of the Indian and Royal Navy?—Mr. Cuming in his evidence to show that the Indian navy had to protect the trade of India generally, read a letter from the India Office to the Admiralty of October 20th, 1862. Sir Donald Stewart, when giving evidence, showed that the insertion of a comma materially altered the meaning of that letter. If it be omitted the passage reads rather against than for the view that the protection of India's trade generally had been hitherto undertaken by the Indian Navy. There were various sentences in despatches, written at that time, confirming this view. Witness quoted several and said that the inferences were two-fold—that all services which it was intended India should in future perform would of course, be paid for by India; and that the services on the high seas should be entirely transferred to the Royal Navy, and that none of them should be paid for by India. The previous correspondence witness had showed this even more clearly. He added that if it had been at that time the view of the Admiralty that India ought to contribute towards the cost of the squadron, it was incredible that they should have allowed seven years to elapse before preferring a claim for payment. He was not aware of any authority for the suggestion made by a previous witness that the claim was temporarily waived, owing to India's financial embarra[illegible] ment after the Mutiny. He claimed gene[illegible] treatment of India on account of the value [illegible] Indian Marine to the Admiralty. If it was wo[illegible] while of the Admiralty to pay large subsidies [illegible] private steamship companies, India, at [illegible] entitled to equally liberal treatment.

The witness, in the absence through [illegible] Jacob, gave answers to a number of oth[illegible] At a time he said when exchange wa[illegible] soldiers' pay was converted at a rate wh[illegible] a smaller number of rupees than he wo[illegible] his pay were converted at the current ra[illegible] but the converse was the case when [illegible] rising. On the whole the method of [illegible] not disadvantageous to the soldier. As to w[illegible] resolutions were moved in the House of Comm[illegible] required by Act of Parliam[illegible] in reference [illegible] Perak expedition, he stated [illegible] he had no [illegible] on the subject, but he believed the explanatio[illegible] that less attention was paid to the language [illegible] of Parliament in these days than was now[illegible] He could give no definite reason.

The Commission again adjourned.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

An experiment has been made in France which goes to show that the Rontgen rays may prove a remedy for consumption. Several attempts had already been made in this direction, but without any certain success. Now, however, Drs. Rendu and Castei have treated a young sufferer from this disease, at the earnest request of his father, and cured him. The rays were concentrated and reflected on the breast of the patient for an hour every morning, without his experiencing any discomfort from their application. In fact, he was asleep all the time.

Nevertheless, the consequences were remarkable. After three days the fever disappeared, and the appetite increased. On the seventh day an eruption (erythematose) broke out where the rays had fallen—the kind of "sunburn" which has been observed before when these rays are applied for a long time to the skin. This extended itself during the next week, and all the while the condition of the patient steady improved. In six weeks after the rays was employed the cure was complete, and the patient left for the country. Since then he has continued in good health. It would be premature to conclude from this one instance that there is any real virtue in the rays as a remedy for tuberculosis, but it will encourage doctors to try them in other cases.

Dr. Lemoine, whose paleontological discoveries have won him fame because they bear upon the most ancient known mammals, those of the lower Eocene strata of the environs of Rheims, has applied the X rays to the study of fossil remains. The photographs were made inthe laboratory of Dr. Reny at the medical school, with the assistance of M. Contremoulins. M. Gaudry exhibits in the author's behalf some truly admirable prints, notable both for clearness of outline and for the way in which they show planes of different depth, as well as for the facility they offer for the examination of all the interior details—the structure of the bones, the nutrient passages, and the crowns and roots of the teeth. An examination of these photographs shows that it is now possible to study the cerebral cavities in an intact skull, and to observe the two superposed dentitions in jaws whose bony walls remain entire. The special source of bony fragments—whether from birds of spongy tissue, reptiles of compact tissue, the vertebræ of fishes, or the bones of mammals—is perceived at once on examination of the structure. The shells of fossil lend themselves equally well to this kind of experiment; the shape appearing with marvellous clearness.

According to a paper read before the Botanical Society, Professor W. Somerville does not find "nitragen," the bacteria from the roots of plants which is supposed to foster growth, very efficacious in the case of peas, broad beans, red clover, and lucerne. Apparently some improvement is wanted in the manufacture or application of nitragen before it can be of much service in the farm or garden.

The German Emperor witnessed the preparations for the ascent of an international balloon on the 18th of February at Berlin; but the balloon burst. Another liberated at Strasburg on the same day has not been heard of; that sent up at Paris attained an altitude of more than 30,000 feet, and brought back a number of valuable observations, including samples of air. All these balloons were attomatic and had no person on board.

America has been invited to join in this peaceful European concert from the exploration of the higher regions of the atmophere, and it is not easy for a simple mind to see how Senator Morgan, or any other Jingo politician, can protest against it in the name of the Monroe Doctrine. Care must be taken, however, to start the American balloons in the West, and not in the East coast, for, according to observations made at Paris, there is, perhaps, a permanent easterly current at heights over 30,000 feet which would carry them out to sea.

Mars has been closely watched of late by M. Perretin, of the Observatory of Meadon. The snow caps are well marked, and so are two parallel zones between; one the zone of canals, the other that of seas. The region of canals gives the ruddy tinge to the planet. The Polar regions are remarkably clear, and a canal becomes more distinct as it approaches this part: a fact which seems to prove that the atmosphere is more transparent at the poles, for the light has a greater thickness of air to penetrate there.

"Nature" for last week contains a description of an incubator for delicate children designed by Professor Tarnier, of the Faculty of Paris, and used in the Paris Maternity Hospital. It is constructed on the same plan as the incubator for chickens, being artificially heated and ventilated. The child lies in a berth like that of a ship, and is kept in it for about a week on the average, except when taken out every two hours to be fed. The mortality of feeble children has been reduced to nearly a half by this appliance.

M. Berthelot, relieved of his political cares as Foreign Minister of France, has gone back to the peaceful pursuits of his laboratory, and discovered that pure copper was used for making axes, lance heads and other articles in common use, as well as ornaments, by the Orientals, at least 6,000 years ago. The copper has no trace of arsenic or phosphorus, and may have come from the mines of Sinai.

A horticulturist of Southern France states that he can grow black and white grapes from the same vine. His method is to take two "sarments," or branches, one giving white, the other black grapes, and rub the two ends together, then bind them lightly before planting them in the ground. If this is carefully done, the vine will bear white and black, and even piebald grapes (half-white, half-black) at the same time.

It is well-known that the escape of gas in a coal mine increases when the barometric or atmospheric pressure diminishes, and vice versa, and, according to Herr Koehler in "Prometheus," the increase and diminution of the escape of gas are as much more rapid as the variations of the barometric pressure are more sudden. The escape does not depend on the absolute value of the pressure, nor correspond strictly with it.

The National Telephone Company have instituted technical classes among their employes, the lectures and instruction being given by leading members of the staff, and special attention is paid to the work of the Company. We mention the fact because it seems to us this good example might with advantage be followed by many other technical and industrial establishments. Technical schools and colleges are of great service in a general way, but such classes as the National Telephone Company have begun are at least a useful adjunct, if not a substitute. It is by means of this kind that Englishmen will be enabled to hold their own against German competitors.

The earlier navigators describe a red race in Madagascar, which appear to have become extinct about the middle of last century. Flaucourt regards them as primitive ancestors of the Hovas, but this is doubtful. Their physical type was apparently very like that of the Algonquin Red Indian, and decidedly Mongolian. They were tall, beardless, with prominent noses, long, straight hair, and reddish skin.

At Bridal Veil, near Dalles, in Oregan, there is a railway belonging to a lumber company on which the engine draws, not a train of carriages, but a train of logs, which glide along a continuous plank between the rails. In this way loading and unloading of the timber is avoided.

The award of an Albert Medal of the Society of Arts to Professor Hughes, discoverer of the microphone by the Prince of Wales, at Marlborough House, has been followed by the presentation of an illuminated address from the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Regent-street, congratulating him on the honour conferred upon him by the Prince of Wales and the Society of Arts.

International exhibitions are to be held at Bergen, in Norway, and at the City of Omaha, U.S., in 1898. One will be held at Sydney, in New South Wales in 1899, and, of course, the great Exhibition of Paris is to be held in 1900, so the nineteenth century bids fair to end in a blaze of advertisements. It has been called a century of many different things, but we might find a worse name for it than the Century of Advertisements.

According to Dr. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, in 25 cents' (1s. 0½d.) worth of various foods there are the following nutritive values in each: In 10 pounds of cornmeal there are more than 8 pounds of actual nutriment; in 8⅓ pounds of wheat flour there are over 6 3-4 pounds of nutriment; in 5 pounds of white sugar there are 4½ pounds of nutriment; in 5 pounds of beans there are 4 pounds of nutriment; in 20 pounds potatoes there are 3⅔ pounds of nutriment; in 25 cents' worth of fat salt pork there are 3½ pounds of nutriment; in the same value of wheat bread there are 2¼ pounds; in the neck of beef 1⅔ pound; in skim-milk cheese [illegible] pound; in whole-milk cheese more than 1⅓ pound; [illegible] butter 1⅓ pounds; in smoked ham and leg of [illegible] about the same; in milk over 1 pound; in [illegible] about one pound; in round of beef ¾ pound; [illegible] codfish and beef sirloin about ½ pound; [illegible] 5 cents a dozen about 7 ounces; in fresh [illegible] 6 ounces, and in oysters at 35 cents a [illegible]s.

[illegible] OTHERS.—Are you broken in your [illegible] suffering with the pain of cutting [illegible] to a chemist and get a bottle of [illegible]othing Syrup. It will relieve the [illegible]lately. It is perfectly harmless [illegible] taste, it produces natural quiet [illegible] the child from pain, and the little [illegible] bright as a button." It soothes [illegible] child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, [illegible] wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best [illegible] remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether [illegible] from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's [illegible] Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every-[illegible] per bottle.

A POST OFFICE ROMANCE IN WALES.

A *North Wales Observer* reporter investigated a remarkable occurrence at Newmarket Post Office, near Rhyl Wales. A tall rosy-cheeked young woman received him, and on his enquiring for Miss Savage, said that was her name.

She told the reporter that about midsummer of 1895, she was taken so ill that she could hardly walk ten yards, nor could she even go upstairs without stopping many times, her complaint being poorness of blood. She could not sleep nor take her food and for many months was in this state of ill-health. A doctor prescribed for her, but she found little or no relief. A lady friend advised her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they had proved so beneficial in countless similar cases, and Miss Savage obtained a box and took the pills regularly after meals. To her surprise and delight, before the box was half empty, she felt better. Her appetite quickly came back, and she was able to go about the house; in fact, she was quite recovered. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, she said, deserved every praise, and she was happy to state that they had saved her from death's door.

"The whole village," said Miss Savage's mother, who was present, "can testify that Dr. William's Pink Pills have wrought a wonderful cure in my daughter's case, and a neighbour of mine has a daughter who derived wonderful benefit by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills on the advice of her doctor. This recognition of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills by the medical faculty is important. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailling cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate: also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration: also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex: and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams, Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper, bearing the full name, "Dr. Willians' Pink Pills for Pale People." Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen, or hundred.

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COD-LIVER OIL
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British Medical Journal

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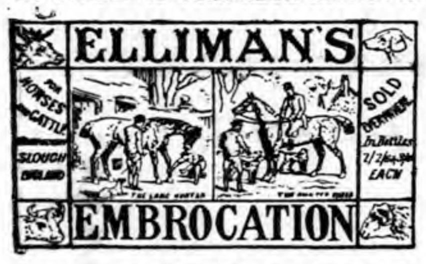

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
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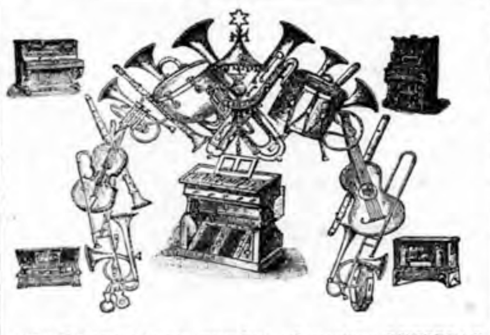

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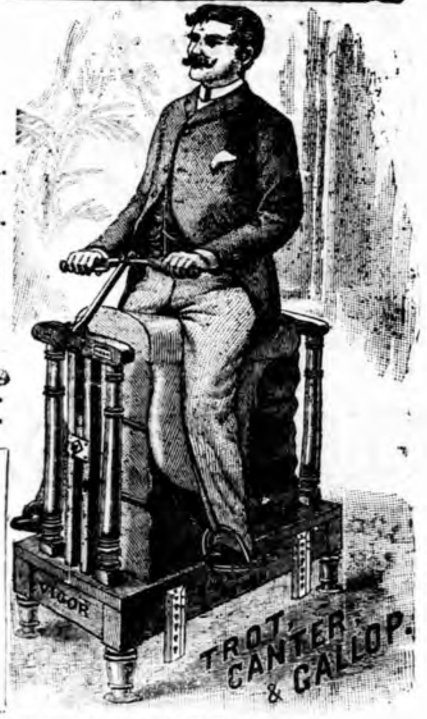

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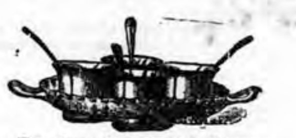
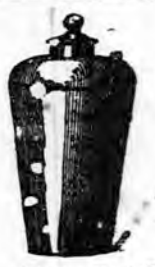
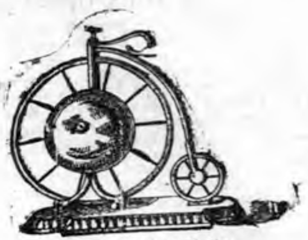
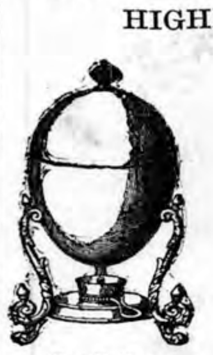
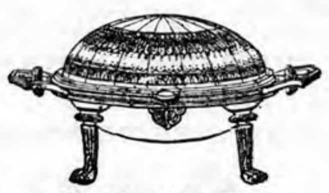
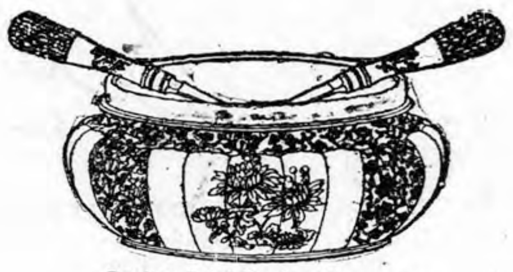

Egg Cup Stand with Spoons, Rs. 18.

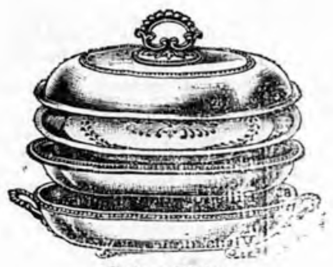

Flask with 2 Cups Rs. 35

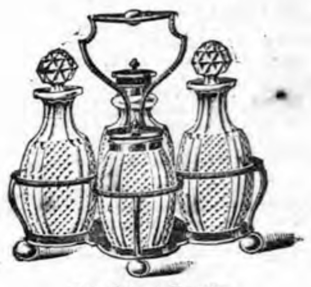

Bicycle Table Bell, Rs. 18-8.

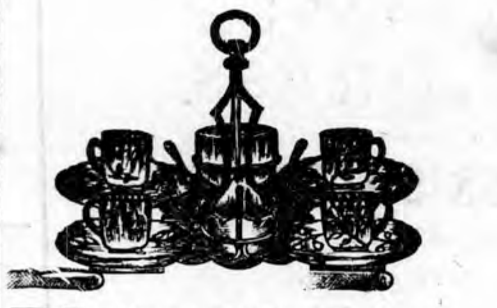

Egg Boiler, Rs. 40.

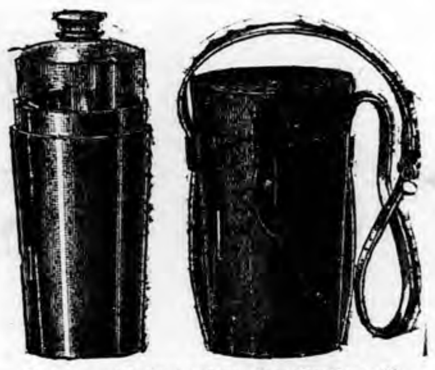

Revolving Butter Dish, Rs. 60.

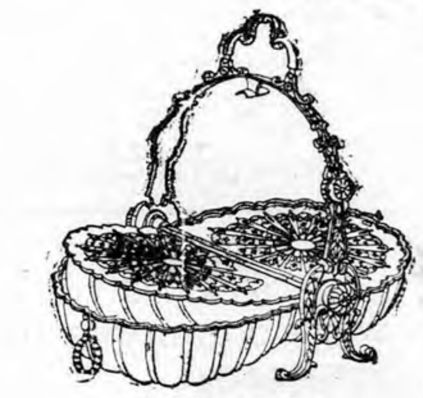

Doulton Salad Bowls with servers, mounted, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

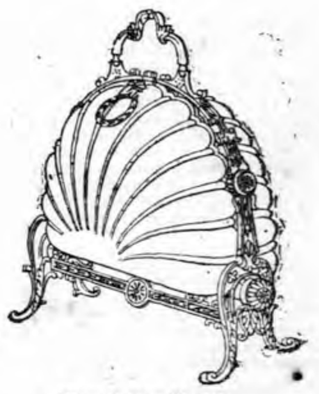

Entree Dishes, Rs. 135 and Rs. 250.

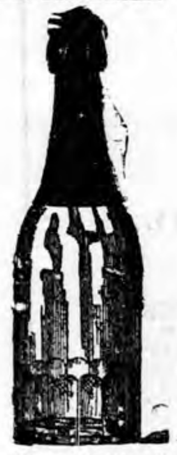

Breakfast Cruets, Rs. 27, 28, 36, 45, 60.

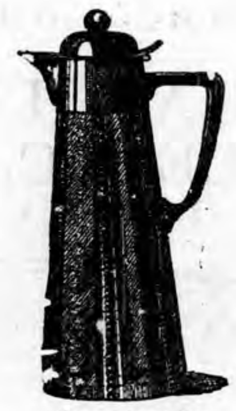

Tea or Coffee Stand with Doulton Ware Cups and Saucers, Rs. 125, Rs. 150.

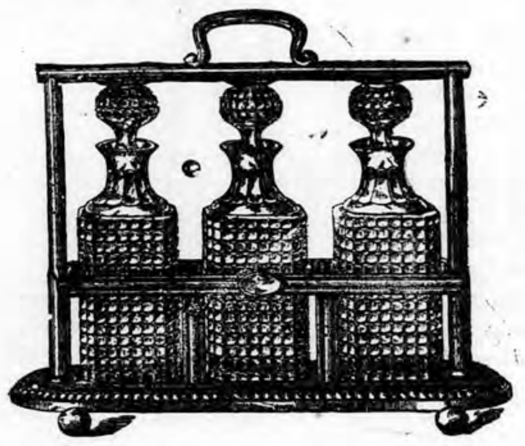

Holster with Strap, Cut-glass Bottle and 2 Aluminium Beakers, Rs. 80.

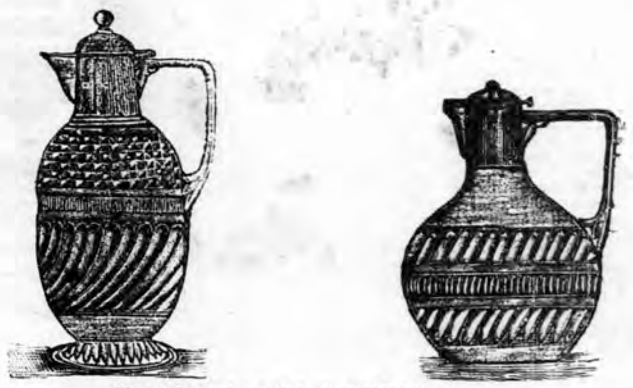

Biscuit Box, Rs. 100. (Open.)


Biscuit Box Rs. 100. (Closed.)


Claret Bottles, E. P. Tops, Rs. 12.


Glass Claret Jug, E. P. Mounts, Rs. 22.


E. P. Tantalus Frame Rs. 95.


Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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